

ENDS IN A DEADLOCK.

FAILURE IS THE RESULT OF LAURIER'S MISSION.

Canadian Premier Will Not Agree to Join with the United States in Protecting the Seal Herds—Insists Upon Taking Up Other Questions.

Uncle Sam's Ultimatum. The United States has delivered an ultimatum to Canada and her British sponsors concerning the seal fisheries, and as a result of it Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mission to the United States ends in failure. The chances of any kind of an agreement being reached between the United States, Great Britain and Canada regarding the seals and the other disputed questions are so slight that the pessimistic press frankly admit a settlement at this time is out of the question.

The situation can be easily explained. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies came to Washington they commenced to discuss reciprocity. The Canadian premier had suggested that the best concession the United States could make would be the admission on terms of reciprocity of certain Canadian products, and it is very clear that when he first came to Washington he was of the impression that the Washington Government would be willing to conclude a settlement with reciprocity forming part of it.

Now, however, what amounts pithily to an ultimatum, although couched in the politest terms, has been delivered to the Canadians by Gen. Foster, representing this Government, and it has brought about a deadlock from which there appears to be no escape. Sir Wilfrid has been informed that this Government will not consider any other question until an agreement has been reached on the Bering Sea. That has been insisted on the absolute stoppage of pelagic sealing for at least one year. If Canada will agree to this the United States will then consider reciprocity and any other question which may be brought up. Until the Bering Sea question is settled nothing else will be discussed. This is the American ultimatum.

On her part Canada is equally firm. Sir Wilfrid refuses to settle the seal dispute until he knows what he gets for it. Canada enjoys an impregnable position, and the Canadian authorities know it. They say that if no agreement is reached Canada will simply continue to carry on the sealing business under the terms of the Fur Seal Convention of 1892. The United States can do nothing to prevent it. It has been suggested that if Canada persists in her obstinacy Congress will authorize the annihilation of the seals. Sir Wilfrid fears this news without any display of emotion, and suggests that possibly that course might inflict a greater loss on the United States than Canada.

The differences between the two Governments are so great that a compromise appears impossible. "How can you compromise," said one of the negotiators, "when there is no middle ground? The American demand is no pelagic sealing, and that is insisted upon as a sine qua non. The Canadian rejoinder is refusal to yield this unless an equivalent is made the price of settlement. In the circumstances an agreement I regret to say, appears to me to be out of the question."

WORK OF A MOB.

Three Indians Are Lynched in North Dakota.

Twenty-five masked men took the law into their own hands Sunday morning at the county jail in Williamsport, Minn. County, North Dakota. They left the bodies of three men, who had been accused of murder, swaying in the wind as a testimonial of the completeness of their revenge. The men were Paul Holystack, Philip Ireland and Aaron Gaudon, Indians who were under arrest accused of the murder of six members of the Spicer family last winter at Wynona, Minn. County. They were aroused from slumber, dragged from the jail to a beef wagon and then to a bar that served to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered animals.

Williamsport is about forty miles from a railroad, and not over fifty victims reside there. The jail where the victims of the lynching were confined is a stone structure and was guarded by a solitary jailer, Thomas Kelly, who was aroused by a light tap on the outer door of the jail. Thinking that it was a summons from some of his friends, who were accustomed to call at night to talk with him, he opened the door, to give entrance to a mob of masked men, who presented a revolver at his head and demanded that he open the door to the cells in which the prisoners were confined. Kelly saw it was useless to resist and opened the doors and the three men were dragged from their beds. They were then taken to the cells and their necks and they were hauled from the cells into the open air.

No ceremony was wasted on the victims. The best windlass stood near and this was made to serve the purpose of a gibbet. Two of the men were partly unconscious from the effects of the dragging, but their bodies were speedily raised into the air and the three forms were left to dangle in the moonlight.

The crime for which the men were thus executed by the mob was the murder of six members of the Spicer family, near Wynona, last winter. The bodies of Thomas Spicer, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and her twin children, and of Mrs. Ellen Waldron, his mother-in-law, were found at the Spicer home, all horribly murdered. Paul Ireland, a black and Philip Ireland, two of the men who were lynched, had already confessed having assisted in the murders. Their narrative was so revolting as to arouse indignation to fever heat. The confession of the two implicated Gaudon, the third of the victims. Fear that the men would escape punishment for their crime led to the lynching.

A terrible accident has occurred near Bielestok, Russian Poland, resulting in the death of thirty persons. A wedding party was returning from the church to the home of the bride. All were on one wagon, a huge vehicle, drawn by eight horses. The road crosses the railway track on the level, and the driver pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing just as a train was coming up. The locomotive struck the vehicle square, killing many of the party outright and so many others so that they were unable to get out of the wreckage. Not a member of the party escaped.

CUBA REFUSES LOAN.

Syndicate's Offer to Advance \$200,000,000 Declined.

Cuba has refused the offer of a loan of \$200,000,000 with which to purchase her independence from Spain. Various dispatches sent out from Washington of late have stated that a syndicate of wealthy financiers had offered the Cuban Government a sum sufficient to buy her liberty of Spain, and that it was more than probable that Cuba would accept the tender. Since the beginning of the revolution various syndicates have been formed for the purpose of terminating the war in Cuba and incidentally gaining control, if not possession, of the island. The last to make such an offer was composed of about twenty of the most prominent millionaires of St. Louis and of the East.

Gerrit H. Ten Broeck of St. Louis, a lawyer of that city, went to New York in September last and as the syndicate's representative sought the Cuban delegation. The result of the offer of the syndicate has just transpired. Several preliminary interviews were arranged by Mr. Ten Broeck and others with Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer of the Cuban delegation, but owing to the fact that he was suddenly called to Mexico matters were not brought to a final issue until a few days ago. The termination of the whole matter in a nutshell is that the Cuban provisional government, acting through their representatives in New York, has refused a loan of \$200,000,000 with which to buy their freedom from Spain. George Reus, a war correspondent, acted as the active agent between the syndicate and the Cuban delegation. The syndicate proposed to loan the Cuban provisional government \$200,000,000 on the condition that it should accept the purchase of their independence from Spain without further fighting. Bonds of the republic of Cuba were to be accepted as security for the amount and at very near their face value. Six per cent interest was to be asked.

Much to the surprise and disappointment of the syndicate the loan was refused. In answer Mr. Guerra stated that although the temptation to accept any terms which would bring to an end the sufferings of the Cuban people and children who were starving through Spain's policy of concentration was very great, still the leaders of the revolution, who were responsible for the future of Cuba, could not consent to settle themselves in a position of vassalage to a foreign power, even with the blessings of independence, would sink them into the slough of financial slavery.

OBJECT TO THE TAX.

Dawson Miners May Forcibly Resist the Canadian Import.

C. C. Burns has returned to San Francisco from Dawson City. When Burns left Dawson, Sept. 22, for the coast there was in progress a mass meeting of miners to consider the proposed collection of the "dominion tax."

The feeling against the new law, he says, is very strong, and the Canadians have so far failed in the agitation. So strong became the sentiment that the collectors of the district had to announce that he would take no steps until informed more fully of the scope of the law. The new chief, who was not on the way in by Burns, is, however, determined to get the import duty and the result may be forcible resistance by the men now holding the big producing claims.

The shortage of provisions in the district was such that Burns and his companions, who had not entered an order for a year's supplies when they knew they were coming out, could not buy provisions for their trip, but had to beg and scrounge to get a piece of meat here and a little meal there to make up an outfit for their thirty-five days' trip to Dyea.

Burns says the principal shortage will be of flour and the Dawsonite next spring who asks for bread will be given meat, beef or mutton, as the supply of the latter will be good, owing to the number of cattle and sheep driven in during the fall. Burns says the holders of most of the big claims are now planning to make as many men as possible this winter, make a big clean-up next year and quit the frozen north for civilization and a big time on the proceeds of their labors.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN OHIO.

Gov. Bushnell's Plurality Known to Be 29,101—The Legislature.

The official vote in Ohio for the respective candidates for Governor at the late election is thus recorded:

Bushnell (Rep.), 429,816; Chapman (Dem.), 401,715; Holliday (Pro.), 7,538; Coxey (Pop.), 6,254; Dexter (Nat. Dem.), 1,033; Watkins (Sec. Lab.), 2,242; Lewis (Pro. Rep.), 1,033; Liberty, 5,107. Bushnell's plurality, 29,101.

The Senate has 17 known Republican members, 18 known Democrats and 1 fusion Republican. Total, 36. The House has 58 known Republican members, 47 known Democrats and 4 fusion Republicans elected on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati. Total, 109. On joint ballot the Republicans have five majority.

BANK FAILURE BRINGS MISERY.

Relatives of Indiana Financiers Bowed Down with Grief.

Nothing has yet been heard from R. H. Willett, the defaulting cashier of the Leavenworth, Ind., bank, whose collapse carried down the banks at English and Marengo, and it is now regarded likely that he has drowned himself in the Ohio river. He was under a terrible mental strain for months before the crash came. Willett's wife is hysterical and unconscious. His grandmother offers to give \$50,000 to relieve him if he returns. The Holcomb, the woman's relatives, recognizing his wife's approach to death, propose to help him out.

John Weathers has assigned all his property to Judge N. R. Peckinpaugh of Louisville and the Overbackers of Louisville, who are Peckinpaugh's brothers-in-law. Peckinpaugh was Weathers' law partner before the former's appointment as Governor of Alaska.

Steps have been taken to have the methods of Willett and Weathers investigated, and a numerous signed petition was addressed to Judge Cook asking him to call the grand jury in special session.

The tubercular plague is raging in the districts of Poona, Sholapur and Surat, India. It has also appeared at Kotai, near Karachi, in Sind, and at Jand-Kawai, in the Juhadun district. Near Hardwar a colony of monkeys has been attacked by the disease. The local authorities are trying to isolate and destroy the diseased animals.

GRAIN CROPS ABROAD.

RUSSIAN WHEAT YIELD GREATLY REDUCED.

All Accounts Agree that There Is a Deficit, but Much Difference of Opinion Exists as to the Amount of the Shortage.

Condition of Foreign Crops. The Agricultural Department, in its monthly review of the foreign crop situation, devotes much attention to the grain crop of Russia, especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. The review says that all accounts agree in representing the wheat crop as deficient, but much difference of opinion exists as to the extent of the deficiency. After quoting many dispatches painting the crop situation in various provinces in very black colors, and the statement of the American consul at Odessa that this year's crop and production, the review calls attention to the fact that since harvest Russia has exported grain "very freely." The report continues:

"The exports of wheat from Aug. 1 to Oct. 23 amounted to 4,122,840 quarters, against 2,555,040 quarters, and 3,383,780 quarters during the corresponding periods in 1896 and 1895 respectively. These very large exports have led commercial papers to withhold their credence from the more pessimistic of the reports which have been published. That the crop was deficient was admitted, but that the failure was so serious as such reports implied for the grain dealers of western Europe, however, is not generally admitted."

"Recently, however, some change of attitude is becoming apparent. Stocks in the ports are not increasing in the manner usual for this time of year, and the opinion is freely expressed that after this month Russia can be relied on for only very moderate shipments."

"It is generally understood that Russia had a very good crop last year, and that the crops of the preceding year, and this fact, coupled with the good prices which have prevailed, may account for the large exports, which have taken place, even though the crop failure in large parts of Russia has been extremely serious."

The review says the estimates of the Russian crop are so uncertain that their reproduction would be of doubtful utility. The preliminary official figures for France show a reduction of 26 per cent below 1896 and 17 per cent below the average for ten years. As for 1896, France and Russia produced 26 per cent of the world's crop, the review says a heavy shortage in both countries would, therefore, be sufficient in itself to produce a very sensible effect on the world's supply, independent of the short crops in Austria-Hungary, the Danubian and Balkan countries and elsewhere, and the shortness of the last crop in India, Australia and Argentina.

In Germany, which is the principal bread grain in that country, has been of a deficit estimated at 4 per cent less than last year's crop.

The various estimates for Austria-Hungary are more or less conflicting, but there is no doubt as to there being a heavy deficit in the wheat crop. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is estimated a little short of 51,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of the Italian wheat crop makes it 85,131,000 bushels, against 144,722,700 bushels last year. The Roumanian wheat crop is estimated at 37,134,720 bushels. The Bulgarian wheat crop is estimated at 40 per cent, rice at 35 to 40 per cent, and barley at 25 per cent less than last year. The wheat crop of Turkey has been estimated at 50,800,000 imperial bushels.

As regards crops now growing in the southern hemisphere, the news continues to be favorable on the whole. In Argentina drought, which for a time in some provinces threatened serious injury, seems to have been generally broken, and danger of any serious loss from such a source seems now, in the advanced state of the season, to have passed. The Indian wheat crop has been somewhat favorable under conditions, and the same is in general true of the winter grain crops of Europe, and both in India and in Europe the weather seems, in the main, to have been very favorable to the growth of the seed.

DIE FROM HUNGER.

Frightful Mortality Among the Reconcentrados in Cuba.

It appears now that nearly 75 per cent of the 400,000 helpless women, children and non-combatants in Cuba affected by former Captain General Weyler's policy are dead. Despite the orders issued by Gen. Blanco to feed the starving, the daily mortality of the remaining "reconcentrados" is frightful.

The rabid Spaniards, who believe that only by extermination of the race can Cuba be won, openly challenge the good faith of Gen. Blanco's statements as to his intention to feed and find work for those whom Gen. Weyler has not killed.

They jubilantly claim that the new captain general is enforcing the barbarous "concentration" of the country people exactly as his predecessor did. The Havana press no longer prints the news from the small towns. In one of the last articles upon the hunger stricken it was called "one of the most awful spectacles ever presented to humanity."

Girls for Gold Fields.

Charles Carrington of Seattle, Wash., has created no little stir among the young women of Auburn, N. Y., during the last week. Carrington announced his intention to select the prettiest of 300 healthy women whom he proposes to take to Alaska in the spring for the purpose of equalizing the disparity between the male and female population that it is supposed will exist in the gold regions next season. The matrimonial agent is an ex-miner and proposes to pay the expenses of the party, getting transportation out of the sums that will be paid for wives on his arrival.

Armed only with a shotgun, Capt. Porter of the little schooner Woodford forced a full 100 Seri savages on the shore of Triton island, in the Gulf of California, and fired a volley. When he at last fell pierced by many balls, he had sent five of the red murderers to earth. He made his last stand in his boat, and even when mortally wounded raised his gun and fired his last two shots.

The death of Edouard Marie Ernest Desver, the well-known composer of operas and ballets, is announced at Paris. He was born in 1817.

SECRETARY BLISS' REPORT.

Head of the Interior Department Makes Recommendations.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating \$150,332,419 for appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Discussing pensions, he says 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated and the first payments made thereon, the amount of the pension roll will increase very rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000, the first year.

Secretary Bliss says while the opening of the Wichita reservation in Oklahoma to white settlement would greatly promote the development of that country, yet, in view of the unsettled condition of the questions affecting the rights of the Indians, until there is further legislation, he does not see how it can be done without causing great injury and distress. To guard against this recommendation is made that the Dawes commission be authorized to investigate questions and report recommendations for speedy and just settlement.

Referring to the work of the Dawes commission, it is announced that the investigation of the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five nations has been practically completed; the commission has prepared the roll of citizenship of the several tribes and has negotiated three agreements. That, with both the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 23, 1897, is before Congress and has been ratified by those tribes. That made with the Creeks Sept. 27 last was rejected almost unanimously by the Creek council and there is little prospect of any further agreement with them. The Cherokees have refused to make an agreement and negotiations with them have been abandoned for the time being.

The Secretary says the five tribes have undoubtedly violated in many ways the spirit of their agreements with the United States under which the territory is now held and governed, and while he does not recommend any harsh government action the Secretary calls the attention of the President and Congress to the chaotic condition of affairs of the territory. No government for the Indian territory will be satisfactory until Congress shall provide and establish a system of administration for the entire Indian territory.

Recommendation is made that the period for the allotment of lands to the Pamunkey Indians be extended such time beyond April 1, 1898, as Congress shall deem best.

The sum of \$1,216,880 is now in the treasury to the credit of the Utah fund, resulting from the sale of the Colorado lands, and in addition there must yet be realized from the sales over \$500,000 to reimburse the Government the expenses, etc., of the removal, and the \$1,200,000 set aside from the public moneys as a trust fund.

Bliss recommends that the public land laws be extended to Alaska; that the granting of rights of way for railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities, providing for the holding of elections, etc.; that the legal status of the native population, which is in doubt, be defined; that complete territorial government be authorized and established; and that representation in Congress be granted.

Work on the Nicaragua canal is still suspended and the company reports liabilities exceeding the amount of all funds under the concessions to the company \$1,705,000 of bonds and not exceeding \$100 cash liabilities outstanding unpaid. Assets: Unpaid capital stock, \$315,500; first mortgage bonds and the 2,425 shares of capital stock, received in liquidation, the concessions, rights, privileges, franchises, etc., which it now owns, plant, equipment, land, real estate and other property in Central America, including the lands between the lake and the Pacific.

PREACHER'S STRONG LANGUAGE.

The Cuban Question Must Be Settled by This Administration.

Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York made a stirring appeal to the interest of this country in the Cuban revolution, in the Academy of Music, that city, the other morning.

"How much longer," he said, "will the common people of the United States endure the horrible story of the butchery of innocents on the Isle of Cuba? How long will we stand idly by and see our navy policing, spying and hounding the suffering patriots from our shore? Two million of dollars have been spent in this cowardly policy."

"The gaublers, peddlers and hucksters had a worse sense last week. It was well that they should have. The question must be settled by this administration or it will be left to the people in an undecided terms at the polls next election. If Thomas B. Reed continues to throttle the will of the people he'll hear from them and it will be a long time before he will have another chance to preside over the House of Congress."

"The frightful stories of the butcheries that are daily committed in Cuba are enough to make a people rise in mighty wrath. Yet we have stood by and seen all this—not only seen all this, but spent \$2,000,000 to assist Spain in doing it. The blood of the Cuban martyrs and the skeleton-corpses of the inoffensive non-combatants are a stain of dishonor on the record of America."

Told in a Few Lines.

Rev. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," is dead.

A mob destroyed eight tollgates near Nicholasville, Ky., and warned the keepers to quit.

The monthly statement of imports and exports issued from Washington shows the exports of domestic merchandise in October last to have amounted to \$109,584,000, a loss nearly of \$2,500,000 as compared with October of 1896.

At Tiffin, O., George F. Michael filed suit for divorce from his wife. They were married in 1891 and had children were sent, the youngest being two years of age. He charges her with gross neglect of duty during the last five years.

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POSTAL BANKS BEST.

MR. GARY ADVOCATES THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General Goes Into the Subject Exhaustively and Recommends the System Without Reserve.

Strong Argument Made. The first annual report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the President has been made public. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings deposits, a scheme over which Postmaster General Gary has worked for many months in the formulation of plans to present to the President and Congress. He says the time is ripe for their establishment, and that the adoption of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people, and would be of inestimable benefit to the whole country.

The estimates of the revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, are: Total postal revenue for 1897, \$82,065,462.73; add 5 per cent, \$4,103,273.31; estimated revenue for 1898, \$86,708,736.86; add 5 per cent, \$4,335,436.84; total estimated revenue for 1898, \$91,044,173.70; estimated expenditures for 1898, \$98,922,760; deficiency for 1898 estimated \$6,878,586.30.

The increase of the postal deficit for 1897, Mr. Gary says is largely a reflection of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States during the first three quarters of that period. There has been no extravagance of expenditure save that obligated by law. Reiterating the injustice inflicted both upon the postal revenues and the people by second-class mail and free carriage regulations, the enactment by Congress of some measure to remedy the wrong, similarly pointed out by past Postmaster Generals is urged. As to this the Postmaster General says:

"If this were done, there would be an end to postal deficits, and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery, without infringement upon the general resources of the Government, and eventually resulting in the much-desired reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce."

No method of perfecting the organization of the postal service has proved more effective than the consolidation of post-offices. Legislative restrictions on its development are to be regretted and a repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 1890 postal appropriation bill is recommended.

The experimental rural free delivery has been generously appreciated; few exceptions have been made, and the benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible facilities to the farming class.

The report reviews in detail the operations of the various branches of the department. The portion on the subject of postal savings in brief follows:

"Many millions of dollars is undoubtedly secured by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions—by great numbers of the people. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the Government undertook this task the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the Government is unshaken. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount, in the aggregate, to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class, realizing the advantage of depositing with the Government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending; it would tend to better relationship, bring into closer relationship the Government and its citizens and develop practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitutes a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences."

"The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have upward of \$550,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly \$1,000,000. Deposits in Canada in twenty years exceeded \$22,000,000. The vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the Government, which guarantee their repayment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. More than a thousand postal savings accounts in European countries are held by minors and over two-thirds by the most humble classes. It is essentially the bank of the citizen. Postal savings would not conflict with those savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford indefinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opposition to money order savings institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, through associations of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country."

"Security, and not the rate of interest, is the primary and essential condition of such a system, and bonds of States, counties and municipalities, and real estate, furnish an unlimited field."

At Ardmore, I. T., Charles Reinard cut the throat of his cousin and sweetheart, Miss May Reese, and then cut his own throat. She will recover, but Reinard will die.

Ralph Van Horn, a farmer living near Undell, Neb., shot and killed his 5-year-old son and then committed suicide. Van Horn was slightly deranged.

In a political row at Hayden, Ky., John Sobree killed Henry Davis, and Sobree was shot and mortally wounded by Mollie Davis, a sister of Henry's.

Gen. W. H. Jackson of Belle Meade, Tenn., purchased the interest of Richard Croker in the Belle Meade breeding farm for thoroughbred horses.

The offender never forgiven.

Bankers Accused of Perjury. L. A. Winstanley and C. J. Frederick, president and cashier, respectively, of the defunct New Albany (Ind.) Banking Company, were arrested and taken to Jeffersonville to answer indictments that have been returned against them, charging perjury. It is charged in the indictments that Winstanley and Frederick swore falsely several months ago when they prepared a balance sheet for the continuation of the cases charging them with the working of the New Albany bank.

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REPORT ON BIMETALLISM.

Official Documents Concerning the Subject Are Received.

The official report of the correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission to the Government of Great Britain, together with the report of the proceedings at the conference of the British premier, the secretary of state for India, the first lord of the treasury and the chancellor of the exchequer, with the French ambassador and our commissioners, has reached this country. It fully confirms the reports called to America Oct. 21 and 22.

The negotiations fell through, notwithstanding the expressed willingness of the French Government to open 120 mints, owing to the rejection by the British Government of the proposition to again open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. None of the other proposals were replied to, because that one, the most important concession requested of Great Britain, could not be accepted to it.

The Government of Great Britain, in making the Government of India, to which the proposal was referred, and the reply of the Government of India, therefore, is the most important communication in the correspondence. It is a lengthy document, in which the advantages pro and con to India are argued and a very strong case from their standpoint is made out in favor of the rejection of the proposal. The disturbance of values in India, with the attendant paralysis of trade, at least temporarily, the fall of silver prices in India, concurrently with the increase of gold prices in Europe and America, etc., are advanced, but the most potent reason urged against the proposition is that the burden of failure, if failure should come from the experiment for the establishment of bimetallicity by France and the United States, must inevitably fall on India.

Both the United States and France, the reply urges, with their supply of gold could to a greater or less extent protect themselves if the experiment did not succeed. In other words, the Indian Government, as a preliminary proposition, declared that it could not risk the success of the suggested measures.

This definite and absolute rejection of the proposal was fully set forth in the cable reports of the correspondence, but the document contains a reservation which would seem to indicate that if the scope of the proposed experiment were sufficiently limited India might be willing to reconsider her refusal.

HAVE FAITH IN WEATHERS.

Depositors Believe He Will Make Good Their Losses.

John H. Weathers, president of the failed bank at Leavenworth, Marengo and English, Ind., who has been in hiding in Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., waiting for the excitement caused by the bank failure to die out, returned to Corydon and made a statement about the failure to the committee of depositors who held a meeting at Corydon to devise means for a settlement. The statement of Mr. Weathers is to this effect:

While at Corydon recently attending to his law practice Mr. Weathers received a telephone message from Leavenworth to come there at once, as there was something wrong with the bank. He immediately left Corydon and went to Leavenworth, where he and Nolan Barrett, the cashier of the Leavenworth bank, examined the institution's books, and found that the funds of the bank were all gone. It was decided by them to close the three banks at once. President Weathers was advised by friends to leave the town until the sensation abated, which he did. He, however, thought he might

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

STOP SEAL KILLING.

PROBABILITY IS THAT CANADA WILL DO SO.

The Dominion Takes Steps that Indicate a Victory for the United States—Indians Make Poor Soldiers—Granite Ware Makers in a Combination.

Mr. Foster's Proposal.

The dispatches from Ottawa announcing that the Canadian cabinet has decided to send a commission to Washington to negotiate with a similar commission appointed by the United States Government touching all the questions at issue between the United States and Canada, has had the important effect of drawing forth at Washington a statement of the exact position that was laid before the Canadian commission when they were in Washington. It can now be stated that the proposal of Mr. Foster, representing the United States Government, which the Canadian delegates took home with them to submit to their council, was: "That both nations agree at once to a suspension of all seal hunting in the next season in the Pacific ocean and Bering sea, the modes to go into operation on the first of next month. 2. That representatives of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, including Canada, be designated to enter with as little delay as possible upon the consideration of all seal hunting questions between Canada and the United States with the view to a settlement by treaty, this to include the sealing question and any other matters which either government may choose to bring forward." So far the State Department has not been advised that the Canadian council has acted upon the propositions. One important fact that is not clearly disclosed in the Canadian dispatches is that the modes must be agreed upon positively before our Government consents to the commission. In other words, there must be no more killing of seals while the commission is at work.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

Dnn and Bradstreet Chronicle Activity in Retail Business.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The weather has done much to accelerate retail trade, so greatly delayed in many lines by unusually mild and open weather. The production increases on the whole, and many manufacturers are unable to take all the orders, while others are committed as far ahead as they are willing to be. Failures for the week have been 267 in the United States, against 324 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 40 last year." Bradstreet's says: "There is a moderate improvement in staple prices and in distribution of woolen goods, shoes, hats and hardware in the region tributary to Chicago. St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. Higher prices are recorded for wheat, corn, oats, sugar, hides, leather, shoes and for turpentine. The total exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 6,053,792 bushels, against 5,445,542 bushels last week. Corn exports also show a gain aggregating 3,209,721 bushels for the week, against 2,975,721 last year."

INDIANS MAKE POOR SOLDIERS.

Government Will Hereafter Employ Them as Scouts Only.

The Government has decided to make no further experiments with Indians as soldiers. The young Sioux who attracted so much attention in the uniform of Uncle Sam's cavalrymen at the dedication of the World's Fair have all been discharged from the army and it has just been decided to abandon the attempt to make soldiers of them. The officers of the army who were assigned to recruit and command the Indian troops made every effort to bring the Indians up to the standard of discipline, but the plan was a failure, and it was found practically impossible to make them good soldiers. Hereafter Indians will be used only as scouts.

Granite Ware Combine Formed.

A huge combination of capital, with St. Louis as the central figure, has been formed. The St. Louis interests are those of the Niedringhaus Brothers, known as the St. Louis Stamping Company, and the Granite City Steel Company. The plan is to concentrate at that point the manufacturing of granite ware. The combine will hereafter be entirely under the patents of the Niedringhaus concern. The combine will have \$25,000,000 capital.

Two Motormen Killed.

In a head-on collision in Baltimore on the Baltimore and Northern Railway, Motormen Theodore R. Merrick and William F. Horner were killed and four passengers and two conductors more or less seriously injured. The cause of the collision is said to have been disobedience of orders by Merrick.

Robber Shot Two Men.

A masked negro attempted to hold up a Kansas City street car. The gripman, E. O. Prevett, threw a grip hook at the highwayman, who instantly shot the gripman and conductor G. W. Church.

Church Floor Gave Way.

The floor in the Cory Methodist Episcopal Church in Cleveland gave way during service and 250 colored people went down with it. No one was hurt.

Alderman Gets Six Years.

Ald. George Durnan of Minneapolis, convicted of demanding a bribe of \$10,000, was sentenced to six years and a half at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Kills a Pastor.

John R. Scott, the Catholic politician and Republican leader in Florida, is in the county jail at Jacksonville, charged with the murder of Rev. Obadiah Adams, pastor of St. Ann's A. M. E. Church, in Brooklyn suburb. Scott and Adams had a revolver duel there.

Colorado Embellish Surrenders.

Chas. E. Meuser, formerly city clerk of Durango, Colo., surrendered himself to the police in Chicago, saying that he had embezzled \$500 of the city funds of Durango.

For Killing His Sweetheart.

At St. Louis, after being out three hours and a half in the jury in the case of John Thomschke, accused of murdering his sweetheart in April, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. She refused to marry him until he could earn sufficient wages to provide for a wife.

Cars Went Over the Bank.

A passenger train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway was derailed on the approach to a bridge over the Pettibone brook. The passenger coaches rolled over the embankment into the ditch. Sixty persons were aboard, but only three were injured.

TO GOVERN SOLDIERS' HOMES.

General Breckinridge Favors Control by War Department.

The question of more economical, efficient and responsible administration of the volunteer soldiers' homes is the subject of investigation by Congress as a result of the recent inspection of these institutions by Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army. That officer will urge in his report the necessity of greater accountability of the board of managers of the homes for the expenditure of money received, and that their status with relation to the Government be definitely established. Gen. Breckinridge will suggest the advisability of a complete transfer of the administration of the homes to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and the creation of a new bureau of the War Department to manage its affairs.

BIG WHEAT SHORTAGE.

America Will Have to Furnish Bread for Almost All Europe.

The agricultural department at Washington has issued its monthly review of the foreign crop situation. Much attention is devoted to the grain crop of Russia, especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. The review says that all accounts agree in representing the wheat crop of Russia as being the extent of the deficiency much difference of opinion exists. After quoting many dispatches relating the crop situation in various provinces in black colors and the statements of the United States consul at Odessa, that this year's crop has proved a failure the review calls attention to the fact that since harvest Russia has exported grain "very freely."

SMUGGLED WITH EASE.

Thrifty Yankee's Scheme at Nogales Is Effectually Stopped.

A curious case of smuggling has been effectually suppressed at Nogales, Ariz. Last May a towboat was made on the international border line, and an astute Yankee built a warehouse. Teams laden with Mexican goods would land up our door on the Mexican side of the house without crossing the line. Some time later these same goods would be carried out of a door opening on the American side of the line. Now a 60-foot street has been reserved for a street, and the smuggling has ceased.

NO DELAY FOR DURRANT.

United States Supreme Court Hastens His Execution.

On motion of Assistant Attorney General Anderson, the United States Supreme Court has decided to issue immediately its mandate to the Durrant murder case. Mr. Anderson thinks this will settle the matter and hasten Durrant's execution. He said he would have made the motion sooner but for the necessity of giving notice to Durrant's counsel.

An Official Interview.

Gen. Blount, chief of Capt. Gen. Blanco's military staff at Havana, defines Spain's new policy as follows: "I am identified with the Government and with the illustrious Gen. Blanco because both represent tolerance without delinquency and peace. The total exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 6,053,792 bushels, against 5,445,542 bushels last week. Corn exports also show a gain aggregating 3,209,721 bushels for the week, against 2,975,721 last year."

Sealing Conference Ends.

The Bering Sea meeting at Washington, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, has come to a close. The seal experts made a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments reached an understanding by which they hope at a later day to effect final adjustment, not only of the Bering sea question, but of other pending border controversies.

War on Tramps.

The farmers of St. Louis County living along the "Telephone Road" between St. Louis and Maitland, effected an anti-tramp and robber organization. The road has long been the Mecca for tramps, and numerous hold-ups have occurred. Each member will have a certain portion of the road to watch at night, and nobody will be allowed to pass without first being identified. The farmers will guard the road with shotguns.

Hanged an Innocent Man.

"An innocent man was hanged by hangers of Williamsport," was the startling statement made by Chief Justice Corlies of the North Dakota Supreme Court. "I have ample documentary evidence to support the statement," continued the judge. "The Supreme Court ordered a new trial in the Corlies case because it appeared that he was convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of Holy-track and Ireland."

Rather Die than Be Tried.

J. F. Herrman, for years a prominent attorney of Omaha, Kan., who was to have been tried in Lawrence on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, killed himself by taking cyanide acid on the day set for the trial. Herrman came from Carlisle, Pa.

Delta, Colo., Bank Suspends.

The directors of the Delta County Bank at Delta, Colo., have concluded to suspend business and place the institution's affairs in the hands of an assignee. A. B. King was named for that position. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

Money Flurry in London.

London financial circles are agitated over statements that either \$1,500,000 or \$3,000,000 in gold coin has been purchased in the open market for Chile. The discount market is very sensitive.

Snowslide Kills One.

A snowslide occurred on the Noble Five mountain range near Gaucha, in the Slovenian district, British Columbia. Two miners were caught and one was crushed to death.

To Withhold Spanish Correspondence.

A special order of the New York Herald Tribune, which forbids the publication of news of the Spanish revolution, is being considered by the New York Herald Tribune.

response in his annual message to Congress. He does not deem it compatible with the public interest to publish the full text of the notes pending further correspondence, and the carrying out of the promises made by the Spanish Government. The papers will be accessible to members of the committee on foreign affairs for their guidance in dealing with various resolutions which will come before them. It is reported that Spain asked to have the correspondence withheld for the present for political reasons. The new ministry fears that its conciliatory attitude toward the United States, as shown by its note, may cause embarrassment at home, and thereby make it impossible to carry out the proposed reforms.

EXTORTED A CONFESSION.

Missouri Mob Secures Evidence from Two Prisoners.

A special from Lamar, Mo., reads as follows: Sheriff Livingston and Marshal Rice went to Boston, Mo., with a warrant for W. L. Simpson and William Kaderly, charging them with aiding and abetting the parties who assassinated Jacob Kesh one night recently. On the way to this city at night their carriage was stopped about six miles south by a mob of about thirty masked and armed men. The officers were disarmed and taken to a nearby corn field by members of the mob, while the other two prisoners were put in a cage around their necks and strung them up to a tree. They were let down and in a few seconds pulled up again. This was repeated till the prisoners were too weak to stand, when they were called on by the mob for a statement as to the crime and the parties implicated. Kaderly admitted writing a letter to the Missouri State Penitentiary to commit the crime for \$200. Simpson admitted paying the money in gold to Monkster. Officers and prisoners were then put in the carriage and ordered to drive to the county jail, which they did. The prisoners now deny having made a confession.

POLYGAMY STILL ALIVE.

Mormon Leaders Still Practice Though They Do Not Preach It.

Rev. Charles R. Bliss, agent of Salt Lake College, caused a sensation in London by declaring in a lecture that polygamy in Utah was still practiced. "Polygamy is not a thing of the past," he said. "Perhaps it is no longer preached in the tabernacle, but it has not been abandoned as a doctrine so long as prominent men in the Mormon church indulge in it. If polygamy is dead, why do the papers declare against it? Why do the leaders in the Mormon church still practice it? The priesthood is a power and the members of the church are often compelled to ask their permission to enter into any affairs of the state."

Isaiah Gets a Swift Sentence.

Joseph A. Isaig, formerly Turkish consul in Boston, who was arrested in New York last summer charged with the embezzlement of large sums from trust funds held by him, and who was recently found guilty in the Suffolk County Superior Court, has been sentenced to serve a term of not more than eighteen months in the fourteen years in State's prison, with one day solitary confinement and the rest of the term at hard labor.

Another Foot-Ball Death.

What is said to be the third or fourth death from football in Western Pennsylvania this season occurred at Penn Station. Several weeks ago Frank, the 7-year-old son of L. L. Blair of that place, while playing football, was injured in a tackle. Several older boys threw him down and then jumped on him. Frank was unconscious when carried home. He suffered internal injuries from which he died.

Clubb'd Their Father.

George Sengraes, proprietor of a St. Louis restaurant, recovered his two sons from some trivial offense and they made a murderous assault on him. One of the sons drew a revolver and used it to club his father into insensibility. Both then fled, but one was captured and lodged in jail. The father's skull is crushed and he cannot live.

Japan Demands Indemnity.

Advices from Japan say that the Government has demanded \$200,000 in gold from Hawaii by way of indemnity in connection with the immigration affair. This sum includes losses suffered by the immigrants to whom admission was denied as well as by the companies which sent them and expense of sending a man-of-war to Honolulu.

They Played Too Hard.

The football eleven of Delaware College has been ordered to discontinue its team is laid up with a broken leg, toe, nose or collarbone.

Killed His Little Daughter.

At Leipsic, Ohio, John Firestone killed his 6-year-old daughter Edna with a flat-iron, while in a delirium from typhoid fever.

Two Burned to Death.

Mrs. Terrill and her nephew, Edward Messon, were burned to death on a farm a few miles from Peru, N. Y.

For Killing His Daughter.

William Carr, the filicide, was sentenced to hang Dec. 15 at Liberty, Mo.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; new potatoes, 40c to 50c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$5.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.50.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 80c to 87c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 44c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.
New York—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.
Western, 21c to 22c.

THIS IS SAVAGERY!

WAR'S AWFUL HORRORS ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Conditions Under Weyler's Inhuman Policy Find No Parallel in Any Stage of Civilization—Hundreds of Thousands of Helpless Starved to Death.

Sacrifice of Human Life.

An investigation conducted by the New York World into the horrible conditions affecting Cuba under the bloody and inhuman policy of Weyler discloses the fact that 75 per cent of the 400,000 helpless women and children whom Weyler forced to live in starvation, misery and disease in the fortified towns—in other words, the reconcentrados—have perished. The spectacle is the worst presented in any age in any stage of civilization, and unless heavy efforts are made under the more humane Gen. Blanco the epidemic conditions of the small towns will annihilate the remainder of the reconcentrados.

The World shows that one of the best places where the country people were confined was the estate of Central Suia, owned by the American citizen Perfecto Sacoate. The actual figures of the death rate there show an almost unbelievable state of affairs. When the estate was fortified Sacoate allowed only the vigorous men whom he could use during the sugar season to remain. With their families there were 2,000 persons. To-day there are not 500 left. The 1,500 perished of hunger.

There was no epidemic. Sacoate planted vegetable gardens for their support, but exactly as in most of the zones of cultivation the insurgents got the produce. The creek banks are absolutely filled with the buried. There is not a square yard of ground about the forts that is not taken for a grave. Between two slabs



MAP OF LONDON IN THE VICINITY OF THE FIRE. (Shaded portion represents the burned district.)

of palm bark for a coffin each miserable skeleton has been buried a few inches under ground.

Such an extreme has come the poor forced starved that the soldiers have had to force the living to bury their dead. To cut this year's cane laborers will have to be brought from Havana. There are not enough left alive and well even in the adjacent eight fortified towns to work one plantation. Or the dead of the great majority are whites. Indeed, the white country people of western Cuba are exterminated or will be so in three months, if not better cared for than by a Spanish soldier's coarse service ration.

In the small towns the misery seems to be growing. The register of the priest of Artemisa parish shows a total of 3,000 deaths for a period of 73 years before the war. Since Weyler's infamous "Brando" the deaths have been 5,123.

Seventy-three years of peace cost not much more than half the lives lost in one year of Spanish war. And the dead victims of Weyler's hate were not rebels. At Artemisa deaths continue eight to ten per day. No food is being issued by the authorities, as there is none there. In Madrugue during October 423 people died. The town had 3,500 inhabitants. At Guines there is shelter neither for the troops nor for the non-combatants, and both are dying fast. The "reconcentrados" have absolutely nothing to eat. In San Juan, letters known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," is dead.

In 1848 Dr. Houghton, then an ambitious young clergyman, organized the Church of the Transfiguration, which was destined to become in after years world-famous as "The Little Church Around the Corner." It has borne that name for more than a quarter of a century. The circumstances through which the title was bestowed were as follows:

George Holland, the actor, and father of E. M. and Joseph Holland, died on Dec. 20, 1870. In arranging for the funeral, Dr. Houghton and others called upon Rev. Mr. Sabine, pastor of a fashionable church in Madison avenue, and asked him if he would conduct the funeral services. Ascertaining that Holland was an actor, Rev. Mr. Sabine declined to conduct the funeral service, and when asked by Mr. Houghton and his companions if he could tell them where they could get a clergyman, he remarked that "there was a little church around the corner" where they could get one. The dead actor's friends went to that little church, where they were kindly received by Rev. Dr. Houghton. This incident formed a live theme for talk all over the country, and it established "The Little Church Around the Corner" firmly in the affections of the public, as well as of the theatrical profession.

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SWEPT BY FIRE.

London Scoured by a Visitation of Flames.

One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street, just after 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Over 100 warehouses were destroyed and the loss will probably exceed \$2,000,000. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot.

For four hours and a half the flames and their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked for an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At 11 o'clock at night the fire was still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines were playing upon the ruins, and tons of water were poured into the fiery debris.

Thousands of people tried to penetrate the cordons maintained by a thousand policemen, reinforcements for whom were hurried up when, soon after 6 o'clock, an increase in the outbreak led Commander Wells to make a requisition for more engines upon the outlying stations. The scene will occupy the fire brigade for several days, especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of shells of buildings which fall now and again with a loud report.

Hampstead street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers at No. 30, that thoroughfare. Their third factory was

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 28.

Golden Text—Be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer.—1 Peter 4: 7. The lesson this week may be entitled "Salutary Warnings." It is found in 1 Peter 4: 1-8. Where was the first epistle of Peter written? 1 Pet. 5: 13. To whom was it written? 1 Pet. 1: 1. Why was it written? 1 Pet. 4: 12. When was it written? 1 Pet. 4: 12 (supposed to refer to Nero's persecution, A. D. 64-68). Whether Peter was in Babylon in the far East, or in Rome, a mystic name of which, in early times, was Babylon, we do not know. The latter seems more probable.

If we are correct in assuming that Peter wrote this letter to the Christians of central and northern Asia Minor to strengthen of the early church in the time of the great persecution of Nero, we have a key to the understanding of the book. Its twofold message is one of comfort and of admonition; comfort, in view of the unfading inheritance that is reserved for those who endure persecution (1: 3-12); and in view of the love and mercy of God, which appears in the midst of the epistle, and warning against the great danger of relapsing into old sins under stress of the peculiar temptations of the time. Peter knew well enough how Christians of real devotion might fall in the fierce struggle of persecution, for he himself had denied his Lord.

Explanatory.

This verse is not any too calm. "For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles," seems to mean, however, that the Christians to whom Peter writes have already wasted enough of their lives serving the devil, and it is high time for them to put away evil forever. The picture he gives is not a pleasant one—"fascinations, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries." These facts, however, the conditions of things among the Greeks of that time. We learn from Paul's letter to the Corinthians that some of these sins had not disappeared entirely even from the Christian churches. Indeed it is seldom fully realized how great were the difficulties of the leaders of the early church in leading men of sinful lives into conformity to the Christian model and gathering them into stable and orderly churches.

The gospel was preached in the past for the same purpose that it is preached now—to lead men to live according to the spirit, but also to condemn those who refuse so to live.

During the persecution of Nero it did indeed seem as if the scene of iniquity had been reached, and that the last times were at hand. No wonder, if Peter was in Rome during those fearful days, that he should believe the end to be near. "Watch unto prayer" is in the revised version of the apostle's epistle. In the meaning the meaning is, watch and be sober with prayer, and in such a spirit, that prayer will be heard.

Love covereth a multitude of sins; that was one of Peter's life lessons, which he had grown upon him during his stormy career; a truth that the gentler John seemed to feel intuitively. Peter himself had learned how to love, and he knew that only so far as he grew like his Master in that respect could he have a strong influence over men. The same warning then, he gives to these Christians for whom he felt so strong an anxiety though most of them were strangers to him.

Teaching Hints.

It is quite appropriate to take up at this point in the lessons a study of Peter's epistle, as throwing much light on the conditions of the times during the last years of Paul, and also as being one of the earliest books to tell us about incidents in the life of Christ—for it must be remembered that the gospels, as we have them now, had not yet been written. But if this is the purpose of the lesson, it should include more than these eight verses. The fourth and fifth verses would be a suitable selection, if the whole book cannot be studied. It is strongly recommended that teachers ask pupils beforehand to read this whole book and try

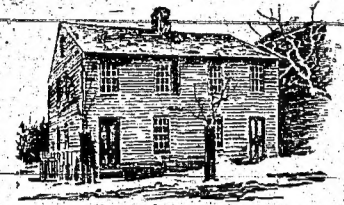
ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

THE MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY AT ALTON, ILL.

History of This Remarkable Man's Fight Against the Evils of Slavery—Thrilling Events that Culminated in His Assassination.

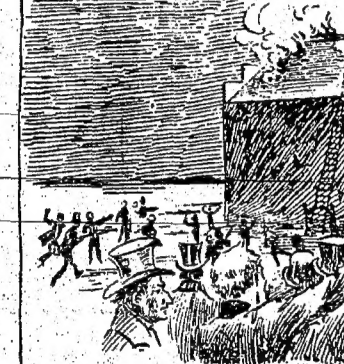
Died a Martyr.
Over sixty years ago, on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot down in Alton, Ill., while with a few staunch friends he was defending his printing press against the blind fury of a pro-slavery mob. This is the incident upon which was based the appropriation of \$25,000 by the Illinois Legislature for the erection in Alton of a monument to the memory of the martyr, the dedication of which took place on the recent anniversary of that famous tragedy.

The man whose brief career is thus commemorated in marble and bronze, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, was born at Alton, Kennebec, Me., Nov. 8, 1802. He was the eldest of a family of nine children, the son of a Congregational minister. The early years of his life were spent upon the little New England farm, and were distinguished only in his abnormal desire for knowledge. His spare time was always occupied in study, and by his own thrift he was enabled to enter the sophomore class in Waterville College in 1823.



RESIDENCE OF LOVEJOY.

where he graduated with honor three years later. He then taught school a few years, but was seized with the mania for migration to the West, and landed in St. Louis in 1827. Here he began writing for the local press. His first newspaper work was done as an attaché of the St. Louis Times, which advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. He had a seemingly brilliant opening here, but during a religious revival that followed the elec-

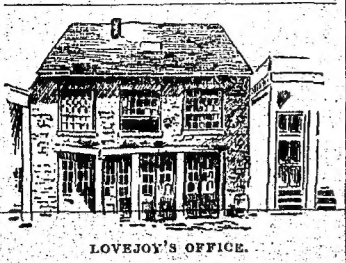


LOVEJOY'S DEATH SCENE.

tion he embraced the Presbyterian faith, and his purpose in life was suddenly changed. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, and was licensed to preach a year later by the Philadelphia Presbytery. Returning, however, to St. Louis, he was assisted by friends in the founding of a weekly newspaper, which he called the St. Louis Observer. The first number appeared Nov. 22, 1833.

The slavery question was then agitating the community, and it was impossible for a man of his positive convictions to keep still on such a vital subject. During the summer of 1834 he formally announced his opposition to the whole system of slavery, and there began his troubles. His editorials soon began to be talked about, yet they would read as very mild utterances to-day. They are significant also in that they prove that Lovejoy was not an abolitionist. He said in his own columns: "Gradual emancipation is the remedy we propose. This we look upon as the only feasible and, indeed, the only desirable way of effecting our freedom from the thralldom in which we are held. In the meantime the rights of all classes of our citizens should be respected, and the work proposed, carried on and finished as one in which all classes are alike interested, and in which all may be called upon to make sacrifices of individual interests to the general welfare of the community." On another occasion he said that emancipation should be effected "by the masters and no others." He hated slavery, but appreciated the position and feeling of the slaveholders, and frequently stated that it was a national and not a sectional evil. Yet even this line of argument was bitterly resented, and under date of Oct. 5, 1835, a letter was sent to him by a committee of St. Louis citizens commanding that he cease talking of slavery in his paper. He refused flatly and in an editorial said: "The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and any person may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." In the closing paragraph he thus declared himself: "I do, therefore, as an American citizen and Christian patriot, in the name of liberty, law and religion, solemnly protest against all these attempts, however and by whomsoever made, to frown down the liberty of the press and forbid the free expression of opinion. Under a deep sense of my obligations to my country, the church and my God, I declare it to be my fixed purpose to submit to no dictation. And I am prepared to abide by the consequences. I have appealed to the consciences and laws of my country; if they will fail to protect me I appeal to my God, and with Him I cheerfully rest my cause." This brought a request for Lovejoy to resign as editor of the Observer. He did so at once, but the paper was in debt and the stock was turned over to a Mr. Moore, who replaced him in charge, and they decided to bring the plant to Alton. This was reconsidered, however, and the paper continued. In April, 1836, a negro was lynched. The Observer denounced the lynch law as a disgrace to the community and when the judges of the local court passed proceedings

against members of the mob, characterizing the act as "beyond all-human law," his action was in turn attacked as disgraceful and demoralizing. A few days later the Observer office was entered and the plant ruined. The press was not destroyed and was shipped on Sunday to Alton. The same night it was wrecked and dumped into the river. A public meeting followed in which the people promised to secure another outfit for the paper. The publication of the Observer was resumed Sept. 8, 1836. It was uninterrupted until the following August. Lovejoy wrote without intermission on the subject of slavery, and meantime continued his religious work, being moderator of the Alton Presbytery when he died.



LOVEJOY'S OFFICE.

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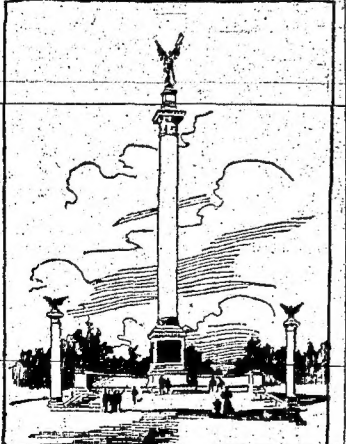
The St. Louis opposition, however, soon manifested itself there, and on July 11, 1837, a public meeting protested against the course of the paper and appointed a committee to intercede with Lovejoy. He received the delegation politely, but in cold disdain of their mission. The trouble culminated as usual. The plant was totally destroyed on the night of Aug. 21. The same night a committee of vigilantes waylaid Lovejoy on a lonely road and informed him that they had decided he was a nuisance in the community and proposed to tar and feather and set him adrift on the river. He listened calmly, and then said: "Gentlemen, I am in your hands, with neither the power nor the disposition to resist. I have, however, one request to make. My wife is dangerously ill and I was on my way to town to have a prescription filled. If one of you will pledge his word to take it and have the medicine prepared and deliver it at my house without letting my wife know what has become of me, you may do with me what you wish." There was profound silence for a moment, and then the leader said: "Boys, I can't touch him. He is too brave a man."



LOVEJOY'S DEATH SCENE.

And he was allowed to go in peace. On Sept. 21 another press arrived. It was destroyed the same night. Then Lovejoy thought of removing either to St. Charles, Mo., or to Quincy. But he was not disposed to run away from trouble, and on the advice of friends he remained and ordered a new press.

In anticipation of its arrival another public meeting was held, with the object of persuading the editor to take a new course. Then it was that he made his dying declaration, which rings yet as the keynote of his life and of American independence: "But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same." On Nov. 6 the fourth press arrived and was placed in the warehouse of Godfrey & Gilman. It was successfully defended that night by a committee who tendered their services to Mayor John M. Krum as a peace guard. On Nov. 7 they were there again, with Lovejoy, and saw him killed. This roll of honor is as follows: Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thaddeus P. Hunt, Royal Welton, James Morse Jr., Edward Benth, J. C. Woods, Reuben, George Lang, Samuel J. Thompson, D. P. Randall, Amos R. Gott, William T. H. Noble, John S. Noble, George H. Walworth, George S. Brown, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, Henry Tanner. Of this committee the last one, D. Burt Loomis, passed away



MONUMENT OF LOVEJOY.

at his home in Minneapolis one year ago. About 9 o'clock the mob surrounded the warehouse again. The attack came promptly, accompanied by many shots. Capt. Long ordered one shot fired in response. This killed a man, and the mob dispersed, but returned later to the attack with greater fury. An attempt was made to fire the roof, and during a lull Lovejoy went out to see if the blaze had taken hold. This was the last he was seen. He was shot from behind a woodpile and Lovejoy fell dead. This ended the trouble. The mob at once retired and no further demonstration was made. Lovejoy was buried two days later, and by coincidence a colored man dug his grave and cared for it for years while others knew not even

its location. Later Thomas Dimmock, a St. Louis journalist, procured a lot in the city cemetery, had the remains removed there and placed upon the grave the present stone, a scroll of New England granite, bearing the words: "Here lies Lovejoy. Spare him now that he is buried." In August, 1835, Mr. Dimmock transferred by deed to the colored people of Alton all right, title and interest in the lot and its contents, and they are now its legitimate custodians. Such is the history of the man whom the people of Illinois have thus commemorated in imperishable stone. History has vindicated his work and his principles—the essential point of which, after all, was based not on abolitionism, but upon the maintenance at all hazards of the right of free speech and the liberty of the American press.

ANTIQUITY VALUED GOLD.

Antique Mining Implements Discovered Near the Red Sea.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonial rites and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand, and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, old lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclosed warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their life blood for glittering dust to fill the treasures of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and gold caught in the crevices of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Alti mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild dogs, and carried their gain away in bags of leather. All through this region miners of today know that one of the chief dangers to be avoided are the Scythian pits, sixty feet deep in the gravel, and shaped like a well. The remains of thousands of small furnaces of burned clay testify to the long period over which the workings of the mines extended.—Modern Machinery.

AMAZING ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Whirled Around a Shaft Nearly Ten Thousand Times.

Nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five times did Engineer James L. Grander, in a mine at Bourne, Ohio, revolve rapidly in a fly wheel. It was a twenty-foot wheel, making 125 revolutions every minute, and the unfortunate man was in its coils for an hour and a quarter. It was while he was at work in the mine that he fell into the wheel, which was going at



FIG. 1. FIG. 2. WELDED TO THE SLIDE PLEES.

full speed at the time. It continued to whirl. There was no one at hand who witnessed the accident, and consequently no effort was made to stop the whirling of the wheel. The man mercifully lost consciousness almost immediately. In the course of about an hour some one discovered Grander's plight and the wheel was stopped as soon as possible. He was not seriously hurt.

Victoria's Favorite Pose.

Soon after the birth of the Prince of Wales, Victoria's picture dandling the infant held to the throne on her knees was displayed in shop windows throughout the land. It was received with enthusiasm. Something of the motherliness of this royal woman touched the hearts of her people and Victoria, quick to see the hold that it gave her upon them, has maintained the practice of presenting them at regular intervals with a photograph of herself dandling something in the shape of a descendant upon her knees. First her own children, then her grandchildren, and later still her great-grandchildren all have served as ties to bind her more closely to her subjects.

A Good Boy.

"Why are you decorating Mrs. Murphy?"

"Me by Denny is coming home the day."

"I thought he was sent up for folve years."

"Yes, but he got a year off for good behavior."

"Sure, it must be comfortin' for yez to have a good boy like that."—Tit-Bits.

A Hot Time.

The Poker—Wouldn't the con-box?

The Shovel—No; but the stove-wood.

The Poker—Did it make the fire-fly?

The Shovel—No; only the chimney fire.

A Theory.

"What do you think of the escape of Miss Cisneros from that Spanish prison?"

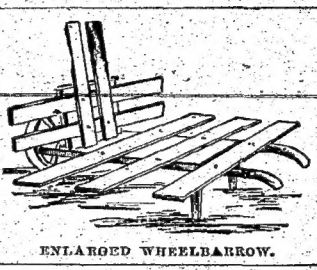
"I think some of our ex-politicians must be down there acting as jailers."



FARM AND GARDEN.

The Wheelbarrow.

The village resident soon comes to find the wheelbarrow a very indispensable article. The cut, which is from the American Agriculturist, shows how one village resident extemporizes a hay rack out of his wheelbarrow when desiring to get into the stable two or three hundred pounds of hay. Narrow strips of board are lightly tacked to the surface, as shown, and the hay cart is ready. It will surprise anyone to see the large quantity of hay that one can thus easily and quickly wheel away from his grounds to the



ENLARGED WHEELBARROW.

stable. This arrangement is also useful for getting in fodder corn from the garden. Let the stalks first be piled cross-ways of the bottom strips. Then the other way.

Supplementing Ensilage.

There are all kinds of ensilage, varying, of course, with the material put into the silo. There is no magic in the silo to add to the nutritive value of what is put into it, though it may add to the nutritive value by making it more digestible. Much of the ensilage from corn fodder is deficient in nitrogenous forms of nutrition. It needs to be supplemented, not necessarily with richer ensilage, but preferably with dry food. Instead of trying to ensilage clover, which is difficult because it heats so rapidly, it is better to cure it and feed three to five pounds of good clover hay to all animals whose main ration is corn ensilage. It clover cannot be had, use wheat bran or oats. Boiled, luscious meal and cotton-seed meal may be given with good results to animals fed on corn ensilage. If possible some straw or hay should be given with these to increase their bulk and prevent them from compacting in the stomach. Corn is not a good supplement to corn ensilage, as it also is so largely carbonaceous. But corn and oats ground together and fed with cut hay or straw make a very good supplementary feed.

For Apple Choking.

The treatment for apple choking outlined and illustrated is said by a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer to prove effective and never cause injury. Fig. 1 is made of 3-inch round iron, the ends being 5 inches apart, the frame 12 inches in length from the small loops at the end to the handle. The ring near the center is 3 by 5 inches.

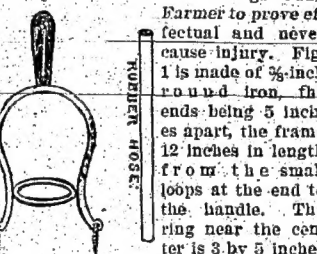


FIG. 1. FIG. 2. WELDED TO THE SLIDE PLEES.

pieces. Put a small cord through the end loops, slip the ring into the cow's mouth and fasten the cord over the head. Turn the handle down under the jaw, which will open the mouth, and the cow can then be held without further trouble. If the apple is not far down, it can be removed with the hand. The cow cannot bite or throw her head around if the handle is held firm. If the apple is too far down to remove by hand, take a rubber hose, Fig. 2, start through the ring and push the apple clear down into the stomach.

Exercise for Cows.

The cow which is bearing young or giving milk is not naturally a frisky animal. We never believed that she required much exercise. Most times when we have turned them out while cleaning their stables, instead of running about, the cow will be seen crouched close to the stack to shelter herself from cold winds. It is still worse when rain is falling. The cow then needs shelter rather than exercise, and can keep warm standing still in her stable better than she can while water is being evaporated from her skin.—American Cultivator.

Securing Early Lettuce.

The outdoor crop of spring lettuce may be made several days earlier by sowing the seed in some sheltered place late in fall. It is not likely that if sown now any of the lettuce will come up this fall. A few leaves scattered over the bed will keep the seed from injury, and it will sprout and grow with the first warm weather in spring. Almost every one has seen self-sown lettuce on the beds where it was grown and went to seed the previous year. It is much more forward than spring-sown lettuce can be had in the same locality.

Plant Watering.

Watering is the most important operation in connection with plant growth. Plants grown in rooms are benefited by an immersion in water at the same temperature as the room for about ten minutes once a week. Water should never be given before needed; neither should plants be allowed to become surface-watered. Rain-water is the best for all purposes. The best time for watering plants during summer is the evening, but in winter morning should be chosen for the work.

Hamish the Curry-Comb.

The curry-comb is an instrument of torture that should be banished. In some stables a great improvement upon it is a large wisp of straw, twisted tight into a knot, and bound

flat on one side. The flat side is used in grooming, after being slightly dampened. It is much better for the skin and hair than the curry-comb, removes dust well, and gives the animal a glossy, healthy coat. Brisk rubbing with soft woolen cloths is excellent for giving the hair a silky, glossy appearance, and is an excellent thing for the skin.

Farm More Intensively.

Experience and necessity force changes in methods that would not occur but for the failure to secure profit where no difficulty previously existed. In England, where the system of farming is on the intensive plan, dairymen are abandoning pasture. They are discovering that more food can be grown on the pasture land than can be secured from the grass and hay, and that by a succession of green crops they can derive better food than can be obtained from grass. There is more labor required, but the products are larger and the profits greatly increased. Root crops and soiling enable the English to pay high rents, and the methods they adopt are the result of years of experience. In this country dairymen will find it to their advantage to grow green food as well as grass, and utilize roots as well also, as a protection against drought and unfavorable conditions. To meet low prices for farm products the crops on every acre must be larger and also utilized in the best manner.

Storing Roots in Pits.

The proper way to keep all roots in out-of-door pits, and as much as possible excluding air from them. Some kinds of roots, as turnips, rutabagas and carrots, do not easily freeze, but all are injured by exposure to the air. When we grow potatoes largely we always stored most of what were not sold in the fall in pits. This is especially important for the potatoes required for seed. While the ground was still frozen, we covered the potato heaps with straw, so as to keep it frozen as long as possible. Potatoes that can be kept from sprouting until planting time produce much the best crops.—Exchange.

Care of Grain Drills.

The grain drill is quite too expensive to be allowed to remain out of doors exposed to the weather when not in use. It should be carefully cleaned from all dirt, and those especially with a fertilizer attachment should be scoured to take off the rust from use, and then coated with grease to prevent the air from getting to the metal. Most grain drills rust out rather than wear out. They are used, even where fall grain is sown, only a few days in the spring and fall, and ought to last a lifetime with few repairs, if they are properly sheltered when not in use.

Feeding for Milk.

Feeding the cows to increase the flow of milk should not entail additional expense if the farmer uses judgment in proportioning the various foods. If grain, linseed meal and other concentrated foods are given in excess, the digestion may be impaired, and if hay is mostly given the animals will be compelled to eat large quantities of it to secure the desired nourishment. Foods should consist of both concentrated and bulky substances, regulating the proportions according to the conditions and circumstances.

Fall-Planted Trees.

As fall rains are coming on some care is needed to trees lately planted. Very often the earth used to fill around the trunk sinks away, leaving a hollow, which carries the rains down among the roots. As these in newly planted trees are dormant during winter, this water does them much injury. It is always best to draw up earth around newly planted trees. This is a protection against attacks of mice if the earth is closely compacted. The earth should be pulled away from the trees in the spring.

Grain Cheaper than Hay.

If given with enough hay or straw or cornstalks to distend the stomach, grain is better fed than hay, because more easily digested. In the coarser fodder much of the nutrition goes to sustain animal heat or the processes of digestion, that comparatively little is left to make flesh or milk or fat. The knowledge that some grain with hay makes cheaper nutrition is not half so widely extended as it ought to be. If it were, there would be a better demand for grain, and it would sell at better prices.

Supplies of Horse Radish.

Any one who has even a small piece of ground may keep supplied with horse radish. Once planted it is not easily eradicated, and there is more likelihood that there will be too much of it rather than too little. It is good from the time its leaves are cut by frost until the new shoots put forth in spring. It is hard digging frozen ground, so a supply for home use should be dug each fall. It is much better and stronger if grated just before it is to be used.

Need Little Pruning.

Both lilac and weigela bear their flowers on their young or green shoots, and if pruned in autumn or winter the bloom will be much reduced. These plants need very little pruning, as a rule, beyond cutting away any dead wood or unnecessary branches, but if at any time it should be thought desirable to shorten or head back the branches, the proper time for doing it is immediately after the plants have finished their blooming.

Lard Scraps for Hens.

There is something about lard scraps, or the refuse which remains after the fat is fried out of lard, that makes them especially liked by hens in cold weather. They are very warming and very fattening, so that not much should be given at a time. But they will render fowls' combs and set them to laying in cold weather when no other feed will do so.

Adamantine Wood Protection.

Melt in an iron vessel fifty parts of rosin, and stir in fifty parts of chalk, fifty parts of fine sand and six parts of linseed oil. When well mixed, add one part of copper oxide, and again carefully mix. Apply to the wood hot with a stiff brush.

Horse's Feet.

To prevent horses' feet from baling with snow, smear the sides of the feet and the inside of the shoes pretty freely with soft soap.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The Constitutionality of the Fish Laws Is Established—Echo Man's Gun-Shot Wound Proves Fatal—Fall on a Butcher's Knife—Valuable Gift.

Fishing Laws Are Upheld.

The constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature prohibiting fishing in the waters of the great lakes from Oct. 31 to Dec. 15, and also of the act of 1893 providing for the seizure and destruction of nets and other apparatus used in violation of law, were upheld by the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion. The question was raised by commercial fishermen, on whose application Circuit Judge Corbett of Traverse City issued an injunction restraining State Game and Fish Warden Osborn from enforcing the closed season law. It was made that the law is unconstitutional.

License Clerks in Trouble.

Deputy Game Warden Brewster at Grand Rapids announces that the county clerk of one of the northern counties is to be prosecuted criminally for obstructing a conductor. It has been discovered that several of these clerks have been issuing deer licenses illegally by selling them to non-residents of the county and not from outside the State, when the State law distinctly provides that residents of the State must get their licenses in the counties where they live. Brewster has several of these licenses in his possession.

A Murderous Assault.

A man of rough appearance, giving the name as George Morris, entered the residence of Mrs. Nellie Davenport, in Battle Creek, without knocking, and walked upstairs to a room occupied by Jenny Gray, who was ill in bed. The girl ordered him from the room. The man apparently became enraged, and drawing a knife, assaulted her savagely, cutting a gash in her neck, which just missed the jugular vein. The wretch was captured by the police and placed in jail. The girl is not seriously wounded.

A Valuable Gift.

The Michigan Masonic home library at Grand Rapids has received between 400 and 500 volumes which formed the library of the late George E. Pandolf, who died about a year ago. His library contained many valuable books, mainly of general literature, and was valued at \$1,000. The Masonic home received the Masonic library of Gen. William P. Innes, long secretary of the Michigan grand lodge, and has also received other valuable donations.

Met an Awful Death.

A fatal accident befell George King, a 17-year-old farm laborer, while assisting H. Shell at butchering near Brown City. A butcher knife was lying on a board platform. The board he was on tipped, throwing him and the knife to the ground. He fell square on the point, the entire blade plunging into his back, severing his intestines and producing fearful agony. Before dying King begged his friends to shoot him and end his suffering.

Shot Proved Fatal.

Benoni Moore of Echo township, who was shot by Henry Hosler on Oct. 19 last, died as a result of his wound. The two men became involved in a quarrel, and Hosler was arrested and placed for a while in jail. The next evening, it is charged, Hosler crept up to a window in Moore's house and fired four shots at Moore, who was sitting in a rocking chair. One shot took effect in Moore's chest, and finally caused his death.

Young Lady Killed.

An awful railroad accident occurred at Bellevue, wherein Grace Tucker, aged 17, was killed and her father fatally injured. They attempted to drive across the Grand Trunk track in front of the fast train going west. Both horses were horribly mangled, and the carriage reduced to kindling wood.

Burns Were Fatal.

The 10-year-old daughter of Representative John F. Campbell, who lives at Bellevue, from Ypsilanti, died as the result of burns she received on a previous evening. During the absence of her parents, a lamp was overturned. The burning oil covered the child and she was shockingly burned.

Chicagoans Buy a Fat Plant.

Joy Morton & Co. of Chicago have purchased a big block of land in the heart of Waukegan with at least 1,000 feet of water frontage, and within six months it is said they will have in operation a salt plant that will employ 250 men.

Mistaken for a Deer.

Fred Cawling, 26 years old, was shot dead four miles from Channing. He was mistaken for a deer by an old hunter named W. H. Palmer, who fired at him in the back, the bullet passing through his heart. This makes the fifth fatality during the deer season.

Minor State Matters.

Dexter will soon be lighted by electricity.

Maple Rapids Methodists are enlarging their church.

A hunter named White shot four wildcats near Coiver.

Counterfeit money is being circulated at Port Huron and Sarnia.

Ann Arbor students laugh at the anti-smoking crusade of the landladies.

Bay City, boasting a population of 35,000, employs but one patrolman on its streets in the daytime.

The police at St. Joseph have removed all the nickel-in-the-slot machines from saloons in that city.

Peter Visser, while at work with his father felling trees two miles north of Zeeland, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

Clarence Tinker, receiver of the defunct State Bank of Fenton, pays a 15 per cent dividend to depositors immediately. He expects to pay depositors in full.

The other day Ed. Walter of Chicago, who was visiting his mother at Pontiac, became violently insane. His mother has since become afflicted in a similar manner.

James M. Blashfield, a Michigan Central engineer of Jackson, has just received letters patent on an ingenious handle-bar for a bicycle. The bars are adjusted by means of a push button into eight different positions.

In October 2,346 deaths occurred in the State, or less than one death to each 1,000 inhabitants. In Detroit there were 353 deaths and in Grand Rapids 97. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from September, due to the abatement of diphtheria diseases.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Marion, E. J. Hall, vice A. J. Jones; North Star, W. A. D. Clark, vice Wm. Carmel; Reservoir, Thos. Archibald Morse, vice T. W. C. Jackson, Jr.; removed: Unionville, G. W. Collins, vice F. L. Moffat; removed: Waterville, R. B. Hays, vice H. L. Farnum; removed: White Lake, I. B. Aarnes, vice C. G. Bonds; resigned.

There is an island about twenty-five miles from the Saginaw, on the channel of St. Mary's river, which is said to have been discovered. The quarry is a deposit of white quartz nature and is a good indication of a bit in large quantities. The quartz is said to be anything yet discovered in the vicinity of Wawa lake.

Diphtheria is spreading in the vicinity of Birch Run.

There are about thirty cases of diphtheria at Alpena.

James Dodge, who was accidentally shot near Morrice, is dead.

Sebastian Mutzler of Daggett committed suicide by hanging.

Romeo expects to have its new electric light going by next month.

A 200-pound bear was shot by a farmer ten miles north of Grand Rapids.

It is said that the reported gold find in Arenac County near Omer is a hoax.

Malcolm Ferguson, the Mason boy who fell under a freight train at Lansing, is dead.

The depot at Highland was burglarized. The robbers secured some cash and many tickets.

The Ithaca Presbyterian Church has extended a call to Rev. A. L. Toucer of Reading.

Burglars have looted McDermid & Co.'s store at Columbusville, for the second time in six weeks.

Fire destroyed Bittner's meat market, Conway, near and Aaron Miller's building at Gladston.

Charles Dodge, aged 17, who accidentally shot himself near Bancroft, is dead of blood poisoning.

Mess Bertha Shepherd, a Bay City dressmaker, was thrown off her bicycle and severely injured.

An aggressive movement has been started at Port Huron in the interest of the county roads system.

Although there are fifteen cases of diphtheria at Alpena, the authorities believe they have the disease under control.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The new tariff is gaining as a revenue raiser. During November the customs receipts have increased to nearly a million a day.

The czar has begun to apply considerable pressure on Turkey, and that troubles the Sultan more than a dozen collective notes.

An immense crop of sweet potatoes on the eastern shore of Maryland, rounds out the republican luck prevailing in that regenerated state.

"Now that the smoke has cleared away" the net gain of two Republicans in the Senate seems to be the most significant item in the list.

The Emperor of China favors the gold standard. It is striking to find so many nations breaking away from what Mr. Bryan calls the chief element of prosperity.

A few years ago 40,000 was considered an average democratic majority in Kentucky. Now they call it a great victory to carry the state by 15,000.

The estimate of the cotton crop in the United States is over 10,000,000 bales. This has been a bountiful year for Uncle Sam, agriculturally, industrially and politically.

Grover Cleveland, Jr., has not put in as appearance after all, but Richard Folsom Cleveland may some day become another Moses to lead the Democracy from Egypt into the land of Canaan.

Ohio has broken off its habit of electing a democratic governor semi-occasionally. Iowa preserves its usual level head and marches to the line of good government and good times.

The Republican strength in the South continues to grow year by year, and Congress by Congress. The 56th Congress will have the largest Southern Republican representation in history.

The Georgia legislature is a great body. It has passed a bill abolishing foot ball. The Senate has passed a bill making the birthday of Jeff Davis a holiday, but defeated a bill restricting the sale of liquor. Great aggregation of statesmen. But such is democracy.

Democratic papers advise the Ohio Republicans to quarrel like cats and dogs in order "to purify the party." The Ohio Republicans have just got through with purifying the Democratic party and are too well-satisfied to quarrel. —Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Sovereign's friends announce that he will contest the Democratic nomination in 1900 with Mr. Bryan. Old-fashioned Democrats must be surprised when they examine the list of presidential aspirants in their party.

It will be a novel sensation for treasury clerks to be confronted each month by a treasury surplus than a deficit. The receipts under the new tariff law now shows an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a corresponding date last year, and the days of deficits are now nearly ended.

The Republicans of Kansas in this year's election gained 2,039 in one judicial district, 2,947 in another, and estimate that they would have carried the state by 20,000 in a general election. Kansas has evidently withdrawn from the Bryan column. —Globe Democrat.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, has been in the United States Senate for 18 years, at a salary of \$5,000 a year. He was without estate when he assumed the senatorial dignity, and is now reputed to be worth \$3,000,000. A man who can save \$3,000,000 out of an aggregate income in eighteen years of \$90,000 is no slouch of a financier, and can be trusted to keep out of the poor-house after his working days are over. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal tells how the German Emperor, with the Empress and the Royal family, spend Christmas day with their children. The article is written by Mr. Nagel von Brawe, an Attache of the court, who was permitted to be present at the celebration last Christmas. In order to write this article. The pictures were made on the spot, and approved by the Emperor.

Taking the output of iron as the best index of the general state of trade we have, the signs are good. The October output of the furnaces rose 8 per cent over the output of the previous month, and this increase has stimulated the opening of several large institutions. The woolen mills have all the orders they can fill for the next three months. The rail roads have all the freight they can handle, and the immediate prospect is, the necessity of a large increase in the quantity of freight cars. There is a decline in cotton and cotton prints, and also in wire nails, but the causes are not connected with the general business situation. —Toledo Blade.

R. G. Dunn & Co's weekly review of trade says: All markets and all industries are working towards the period of thanksgiving, of stock taking and of holidays. Colder weather has done much to accelerate retail trade, greatly delayed in many lines by unusually mild weather. The producing force increases on the whole and many manufacturers are unable to take all the orders offered, while others are committed as far ahead as they are willing to be. The output in several great industries is considerably the largest ever known, and the confidence of great business next year is unabated. Hesitation in speculative markets is in part because an immense capital has been turned from them to investment in productive enterprises.

Every one knows that there were enormous quantities of foreign goods rushed into this country in the weeks preceding the passage of the Dingley bill, to take advantage of the low rates of the Wilson law. Until this vast surplus of goods is worked off, importations will not come up to the normal, nor will the revenue from duties reach its proper level.

The steady growth of revenue since the passage of the Dingley bill shows this matter in a clear light. August, the first month of the new revenue law, gave receipts of \$19,028,615, and September \$21,933,098, but the current daily report makes the receipts for October \$24,390,347, a very gratifying increase. For four years past the expenditures of the government have averaged about 360,000,000 per year, or \$30,000,000 a month, so that a little further increase would make the government self-supporting. It will be but a short time until the monthly deficit is turned into a monthly surplus. Meanwhile there are ample funds in the Treasury to meet expenses. We had on the first of November an available cash balance in the treasury of \$211,517,370, and the payment of the governments claim on the Union Pacific road will add \$23,000,000 to this. There is no danger of lack of funds in the treasury.

The "Scientific American," This unrivaled periodical is now in its fifty-third year, and owing to its ever-increasing popularity, enjoys the largest circulation ever attained by any scientific publication. Every number contains 16 large pages, beautifully printed, handsomely illustrated; it presents in popular style a descriptive record of the most novel, interesting and important developments in science, arts and manufactures. It promotes industry, progress, thrift and intelligence in every community in which it circulates.

The "Scientific American" should have a place in every dwelling, shop office, school or library. Workmen, Foremen, Engineers, Superintendents, Directors, Presidents, Officials, Merchants, Farmers, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen—people in every walk and profession in life, will derive satisfaction and benefit from becoming a regular reader of the "Scientific American." \$3.00 per year. Address

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The coming to Washington of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Canadian premier, and other Canadian officials, was a social success, but viewed from the statesman's standpoint it was at best a partial failure. It seems that Sir Wilfrid ought to have known in advance that he could not succeed in blurring the United States into buying Canada's consent to the negotiation of a treaty that would result in stopping open sea sailing for a time, with a Canada favored reciprocity treaty, and the concession of other things that are in dispute between the two governments. If he didn't he must have been a surprised man at the promptness with which he was enlightened when he made his bluff. Ex-Secretary Foster, who has been in charge of the interests of the United States in these sealing negotiations, says we gained a material victory in the agreement which was reached by the seal experts, and that the negotiations with the Canadian government will be continued and that he believes the contention of the United States will sooner or later be recognized. —Washington Cor.

The Detroit Tribune led by the News of the same city, and the Democratic papers generally, are asserting that a fight will be made on Senator Hanna in the Republican legislative ranks in January. There is no evidence of any such movement. Not a single Republican member of either branch of the General Assembly can be found who will not vote for Mr. Hanna. The guerrilla in politics is worse than the guerrilla in time of war.

The New Volume of St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas conducted by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, enters upon the 25th year of its successful career as the leading magazine for boys and girls with its November issue. A remarkably varied and attractive list of features has been secured for the coming year, including contributions by several of the foremost writers of the day.

Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Stories" were written for St. Nicholas, and this year he will contribute a new series of stories to the magazine, called the "Just-So Stories," written in a new vein—fantastic stories. Some stories, Mr. Kipling says, are meant to be read quietly, and some are meant to be told aloud. These stories of Mr. Kipling are meant to be told "just-so," and one must not alter one single little word.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton will contribute "The Buccaneers of Our Coast." This is a series of narrative sketches in which will be treated the origin, characteristics, adventures and exploits of that wild body of sea-rovers calling themselves "The Brethren of the Coast," who during the greater part of the seventeenth century ravaged and almost ruled the waters and shores of the West Indies.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge has written a serial, "Two Bidcut Boys, and their Adventures with a wonderful Trick Dog." This is marked by his best qualities and is full of effective interest. Mr. W. O. Stoddard writes a stirring romance of chivalry, "With the Black Prince," telling of the fortunes and adventures of an English lad, who fights at the battle of Crecy. A fairy-tale of science "Through the Earth," by Clement Fezandile, is a serial of the Jules Verne order. It tells of the daring conception of a scientist of the next century, who by the enormously increased power of electricity succeeds in boring a hole through the Earth, and sending a boy in a cigar-shaped car through the tunnel.

There will be the usual number of articles of instruction and entertainment, short stories, poems and jingles, as well as hundreds of pictures by leading artists. The price of St. Nicholas is 25c a copy of \$3.00 a year.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

10:30—Opening Exercises; address of welcome; remarks by Conductor, etc.

11:00—"The home dairy," Mr. A. E. Palmer, Kalkaska.

11:33—Discussion.

—AFTERNOON.—

1:30—Question Box.

1:45—"Cereal Crop," by Mr. C. W. West.

2:00—Discussion.

2:30—"Value of manures on sandy lands," by Mr. A. E. Palmer.

3:00—Discussion.

3:30—"Corn for this section," by Mr. P. Osterander.

3:45—Discussion.

—EVENING.—

7:00—A paper by Mrs. H. Funck.

7:30—Discussion.

8:00—"The unappreciated side of farm life," Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

—FORENOON.—

10:00—Question Box.

10:12—"The rotation of crops," Mr. I. N. Cowdrey, Ithaca.

10:40—Discussion.

11:15—"Various soils of Crawford County," Mr. J. J. Coventry.

11:30—Discussion.

—AFTERNOON.—

1:15—Business meeting; election of officers for ensuing year, etc.

1:45—Question Box.

2:00—"Fruit Growing," by Mr. H. Funck.

2:50—Discussion.

3:00—"Small Fruits for Market," by A. P. Gray, Archie.

3:30—Discussion.

—EVENING.—

7:00—"Crops for this section," by Mr. P. M. Hoyt.

7:20—Discussion.

8:00—"Elements of successful farming in Northern Michigan," by A. E. Palmer.

WOMEN'S SECTION—M. E. CHURCH.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 8th. Mrs. M. A. Mayo, Battle Creek, Con.

1:30—A paper by Mrs. L. Fournier.

2:00—Discussion.

2:30—"The Mother's greatest need," Mrs. Mary A. Mayo.

3:00—Discussion.

The Bank has Closed ITS DOORS.

but ours will be wide open for you to come and deposit your hard earned money with us, in exchange for our goods, as we want the money and you need the goods, and for that purpose we will sacrifice our entire stock for the next 15 days, commencing Nov. 10th until the 25th only. We quote you a few items:

Furnishing Goods.		Boys' Clothing.	
Men's 50c Shirts & Drawers,	21c	\$10.00 Suits for	\$8.00
Men's 75c Shirts & Drawers,	43c	\$ 8.00 Suits for	\$6.00
Jersey Over Shirts	50c	\$ 6.00 Suits for	\$4.00
\$1.00 Blue Flannel Shirts	71c	\$ 5.00 Suits for	\$3.00
\$2.00 Blue Flannel Shirts	1.39	\$ 4.00 Suits for	\$2.00
65c Overalls	35c	\$ 3.00 Suits for	\$2.25
75c Overalls	49c	Children's Clothing.	
\$1.50 all wool Pants	1.09	\$1.50 Suits for	69c
\$2.00 Curdery Pants	1.49	Jersey Suits	\$1.50
Out. Flan. Overalls, 15c, 2 for	25c	Dry Goods.	
Men's Clothing.		Outing Flannel, from 3c up.	
\$18.00 Suits for	\$13.50	Apron Gingham, from 3c up.	
\$15.00 Suits for	\$10.00	Table Cloth per yd.	15c
\$12.00 Suits for	\$ 8.00	Oil Cloth, per yd.	10c
\$10.00 Suits for	\$ 7.00	Blankets.	
\$ 8.00 Suits for	\$ 6.00	The best and biggest Blankets	
\$ 6.00 Suits for	\$ 4.00	and Comforters in town, for	
\$3.50 Mackintoshes	\$ 2.00	price.	

SHOES! SHOES! By the case lots. We defy any competition, not only in the State, but even with Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago. Call and see for yourself.

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No credit given to anybody. To parties from outside, buying five dollars worth of goods or more, we will give half fare, and to those buying ten dollars worth or over, we will give full fare.

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HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail,	4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c	3 qt. "	7c
10 quart Tin Pail,	1 qt. " Measure,	3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail,	Milk Strainer,	5c
12 qt. "	Tea and Coffee Pots,	5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish,	3c
1 qt. Tin Pail,	Granite Dish Pan,	31c

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ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

In a Nebraska county two persons were running for school superintendent—a woman and a man. Just before election, when it was too late to put another candidate in the field, the woman withdrew from the canvass and the man got the office without opposition. Then the man married the woman. That combination had a dead cinch on the electors, and worked it for everything that was in sight.

Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE 34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided I hereby fix and appoint the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1898 and 1899, as follows: AREKAP—Fourth Tuesdays in March, August and November. CRAWFORD—Second Tuesdays in March, August and November. GRAYLING—First Tuesdays in April, September and December. HONOLAND—First Tuesdays in March, August and November. ROSCOMBE—First Tuesdays in March, August and November. Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1897. NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge, oct 21-

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\$1.25 and \$1.50 Children Shoes, 86c	\$1.50 Ladies' fine Shoes, 99c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys' Shoes, 86c	\$2.75 1.98
\$2.00 Ladies' fine Shoes, \$1.50	2.98
35c Dress Flannels, 24c	12c Upland Flannel, 9c
40c Novelty Goods, 28c	12c Swansdown, 9c
60c Wool Suitings, 48c	8c Shaker Flannel, 54c
25c Window Shades, to close, 8c	40c French Flannel, 20c
\$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42	65c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.

Hats and Caps at low prices. Rubber Goods at very low prices. Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

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No. 22. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.	No. 27. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.
No. 28. Cures Stomachic, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.	No. 29. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.
No. 30. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.	No. 31. Cures Stomachic, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.
No. 32. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.	No. 33. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.
No. 34. Cures Stomachic, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.	No. 35. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.
No. 36. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.	No. 37. Cures Stomachic, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.
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Edison's Immense Plant for Separating the Metal from the Quartz by Means of Electro-Magnetic Attraction Is Now in Operation.

Edison's Latest Triumph.

This century has produced a host of thinkers whose penetration of intellect, keen observation and careful reasoning have chained the forces of nature and made them the servants of man. Of these there is probably none more deserving of the highest place than Thomas A. Edison. He has made more than a score of inventions, any one of which would entitle him to a name and a place among the foremost men in the scientific world; and yet he goes on and strives for more and greater conquests. The marvelous inventions with which his name is associated have not been achieved in a day, but are the result of patient toil, indomitable perseverance and concentration of purpose. Nothing he has done heretofore has required so much of his individual attention, taxed his inventive ingenuity so fully, or in the aggregate consumed his vital powers more than his latest accomplishment.

Billions of tons of iron ore lie scat-

tered through the rocks of the eastern spurs of the Allegheny Mountains. But the ore is mixed with the rock in such fine particles that it could not be mined with the ordinary methods, and was therefore looked upon as one of the wastes of nature. The furnaces in the East were compelled to look for their supply of high-grade ore to a few isolated deposits and to ores imported from foreign countries. The former being limited, and the cost of procuring the latter having almost reached the prohibitory point, the trade in high-grade ore for the manufacture of Bessemer steel began to shift westward to Michigan and Minnesota. Iron mills in the East were shut down and many thousands who depend on the smelting industry for a living were thrown out of employment. Walking along the Long Island shore Edison one day noticed a pile of black sand. He took some of it home for investigation. Placing an electro-magnet near the mass, he was surprised to see little dark grains leave the heap and move like so many ants toward the magnet; the ants proved to be little grains of iron ore. On the basis of this find he evolved his famous ore-separating machine. When the above-mentioned curious condition of the iron trade in the East was brought to Mr. Edison's attention eight years ago he remembered his experience with the sand, and in order to assure himself of the exact condition of the iron mines in the East he invented a magnetic needle which would "dip" toward the earth whenever it was brought over a large deposit of iron. With this he made a tour of the mines of New Jersey. To his amazement his needle indicated that the greater portion of the ground over which he traveled was underlain with immense deposits of iron.

With his magnetic needle, or, as he calls it, his "magnetic eye," he tested every large body of gneiss rock extending along the eastern coast of the United States, from Lower Canada to the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina.

He found immense deposits of iron. For instance, in the 3,000 acres immediately surrounding the village of Edison, there are over 200,000 tons of low-grade ore. In the entire district there are 16,000 acres in which the deposit is proportionately as large. The world's annual output of iron does not, at the present time, reach 60,000,000 tons; so that in the palmy two miles surrounding the village of Edison there is enough iron in the rocks to keep the whole world supplied for one year or the United States for three years, even with the natural increase in demand. Sixteen thousand acres of twenty-five square miles of land contain enough iron to keep the whole world supplied for seventeen years, allowing, of course, for all natural increase of demand due to the needs of a growing population. These acres would more than supply the United States with iron, including necessary exports, for the next seventy years; and they contain more than has been

Thus in small plastic magnets the ore drops into the brick-making machine and comes out in small blocks which are thrown on conveyors to be carried to the great ovens to be baked. On coming out of the ovens it is ready for shipment. Fast freight cars are at hand to haul it away to the furnaces. From the time the ore is blasted with its native rock out of the mountainside until it is loaded in the form of commercially pure iron briquettes on the cars it is not touched by human hands. The never-ending and never-resting stream of material constantly circulates through the various buildings, crushed by the stored momentum of gigantic rolls, hoisted skyward by steam, pulled earthward by gravity, weighed, gauged, conveyed, changed from rock into dust, and from dust into comprehensive lumps, mixed with a due proportion of adhesive material, churned, baked, counted, and sent flying to the furnaces by fast freight; and not once in its course is it arrested or joggled on by human agency.

The pockets of ore from which the United States has drawn its chief supply are rapidly becoming exhausted. There is, it must be understood, plenty of iron ore in the country, but it is not the kind of ore from which steel can be made. Steel can only be made from ores in which the per cent. of phosphorus is very small. Edison with his crushing process has entirely eliminated the phosphorus element from the ore. It therefore remains inevitable that this must ultimately become the only serious method of producing ores from which steel will be made. It

A WIDOW'S AFFECTIONS.

Adjudged by an Illinois jury to be Worth Over \$54,000.

In most breach of promise cases the amount of damages asked for is ten times as much as the damages sustained or hoped to be received. But a jury recently gave a verdict in a case at Danville, Ill., in which the affection-

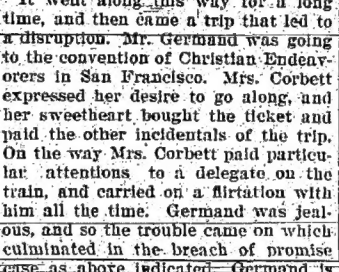


MRS. CARRIE CORBETT.

of the fair plaintiff were adjudged to be worth over \$54,000. This is probably the largest award for slighted love ever made in a breach of promise court. The story of the circumstances out of which the case arose is an important one.

John H. Germand has long been considered the wealthiest man in Danville, Ill. He was a real estate owner for several years and his property brought in large returns. He had many tenants, among whom was Mrs. Carrie Corbett, a beautiful widow of 35 years, who lived with her little 12-year-old son. Germand visited her once a month, but claims his visits were at first of a purely business nature. One day he went to the house to give some instructions to some painters who were at work when Mrs. Corbett asked him to come into her apartment. This he did and the two sat upon the sofa. This was the beginning of a long courtship, in the course of which Germand took her out for carriage drives, and on several occasions they journeyed to distant towns together, and once both went to Chicago on a vacation trip. Of course they were always properly chaperoned.

It went along this way for a long time, and then came a trip that led to a disruption. Mr. Germand was going to the convention of Christian Endeavorers in San Francisco. Mrs. Corbett expressed her desire to go along, and her sweetheart bought the ticket and paid the other incidentals of the trip. On the way Mrs. Corbett paid particular attention to a delegate on the train, and carried on a flirtation with him all the time. Germand was jealous, and so the trouble came on which culminated in the breach of promise case as above indicated. Germand is



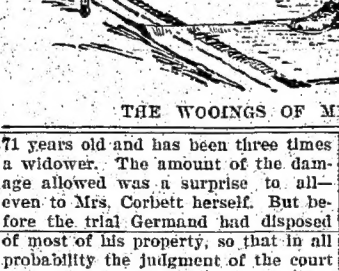
THE WOOLINGS OF MRS. CARRIE CORBETT.

71 years old and has been three times a widower. The amount of the damage allowed was a surprise to all—even to Mrs. Corbett herself. But before the trial Germand had disposed of most of his property, so that in all probability the judgment of the court will stand unsatisfied.

A PIONEER'S NEGLECTED GRAVE

Beneath a Wild Cherry Tree Sleeps Austin, the Founder of Texas. Among the foothills of the Ozark mountains, in the cemetery at Potosi, Mo., lie the remains of Moses Austin, the founder of Texas; for whom the capital of that State is named. His grave is in a neglected state.

Moses Austin was a native of Durham, Conn., and emigrated to Missouri about the year 1785. In 1797 he



TOMB OF MOSES AUSTIN.

obtained from the Spanish Government a grant of land containing 6,085 acres, which is still known as the Austin survey, and includes a portion of Potosi townsite. In the year 1798 Austin built a costly mansion just opposite the site of the present court house, and was at that time the finest structure west of the Mississippi River. He was extensively engaged in mining on the claim, and in his report to the Government in 1819 reported 200 miners at work on the claim. He built the first furnace in the Southwest.

In the year 1821 he explored the unknown province of Texas, and afterward secured a grant to enter and colonize. He returned to Missouri in 1823 for the purpose of organizing a colony, but was taken sick and died and his remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery. His plans were successfully carried into effect by his son, Stephen F. Austin, but as his father

was the originator of the exploration he is rightly called the founder of the Lone Star State.

A very large cherry tree has grown over the grave. The once famous mansion was destroyed by fire in 1873. There are still remains of the miners' working successfully on the claim, which is a regular honeycomb of holes, but the supply of lead is seemingly inexhaustible.

SINGLE-RAIL TRAMWAY.

Only Road of Its Kind on the American Continent.

In the town of Caborca, in the Altar district of Sonora, Mexico, construction has been commenced on what will be, when completed, the first and only one-rail tramway or railway in operation on the American continent. This novel railway will run from San Salinas to Caborca, a distance of twenty-five miles. It is most effective on long hauls through mountainous countries where the grade is irregular.

The tramway is a French invention, owned by the Monorail Portail a Nivau du Sol, or Single-Rail Portable Tramway Company of Paris. M. A. L. Callet of Paris, who is one of the engineers of the company, is superintending the construction of the railway at Caborca. According to M. Callet, the single-rail railway was invented only about five years ago. He states

he never heard of it before then, or heard that anybody had tried it but the French company for which he is engineer.

HYGIENIC VALUE OF SINGING.

It Develops Lungs, Chest and Many Other Bodily Organs.

When one considers how many thousands of young men and women are studying the art of singing, and how very few of them ever learn it well enough to earn their living by it, or to give anybody much pleasure, one feels inclined to look on the vast amount of time spent on vocal exercises as so many hours wasted. But there is another point of view which is not often enough emphasized. In a recent number of a German journal devoted to laryngology Dr. Barth has an article discussing with German thoroughness the utility of singing from a hygienic point of view. Every bodily organ is strengthened by exercise; singers exercise their lungs more than other people; therefore, he says, we find that singers

are more robust and healthy than the average man. Singing, he says, is a most effective means of developing the lungs, chest and many other bodily organs. It is a most effective means of developing the lungs, chest and many other bodily organs. It is a most effective means of developing the lungs, chest and many other bodily organs.

GREAT EVEN IN DEATH.

Mask of Napoleon Sold in This Country for a Fabulous Sum.

The amount of attention being bestowed upon Nelson this anniversary has drawn attention to the other great N. Napoleon, who is being regarded

in a readable way under the title "The Great Adventurer" in the English Illustrated Magazine.

A short time ago Mr. Graves of Pall Mall, London, in some manner got hold of a cast of the death mask of Napoleon. This extremely valuable possession he sent at once to this country, where he immediately found an eager buyer at a fabulous sum. Mr. Graves did not even offer the cast for sale in England, preferring to reap a harvest in the United States, where the Napoleon cult has many followers.

Homes for Themselves.

One of the best possible facts in the latter-day progress of this country is the increase in the number of homes. In crowded centers of population, such as New York and one or two other cities, the flat and the hotel must always be necessary, for space is too valuable to be monopolized by the humble. But even around the very large cities there are being built thousands and thousands of suburban cottages and country residences, and all through the length and breadth of the country, in the towns, villages and cities, artistic homes are increasing at an astonishing rate. If anyone will take the trouble to look up the literature on the subject he will find that in this country there are more than a hundred papers devoted to these home-builders, giving them each week plans and suggestions. The number of books upon low-priced architecture written in the past fifteen years, exceeds the total for a century previous. A wider education is being spread, and the gain in every way is enormous.

A man who owns his home is a better citizen, even if there is a mortgage on it. There is a feeling of personal partnership in the protection of property and the preservation of public order which makes him stand for what is best in law and government. It is the best possible thing for his wife and children; best for him and best for the country.

Riders Face Each Other.

A patent has been taken out for a wheel built like a single one, but with a seat in front of the handle-bars. The front rider faces the occupant of the

Wonderful Originality.

Miss Dashiell-George Hamby is very original, isn't she?

Miss Hargood-I never noticed it. What has he done that was original?

Miss Dashiell-He handed me a box of candy last night and didn't say, "Sweet's to the sweet."

Gentle Hint.

Mrs. City-bred-Mercy! You don't mean to say you stay here all winter? I should think you'd die.

Mrs. Country-cousin-Oh, it isn't so bad. We are not at all troubled by visitors from town.—Boston Transcript.

Many mean men are men of means.

Both Aging.

She—Have you really seen that wonderful set of pictures that Miss Leftover has had taken, one on each birthday?

He—Yes; but they're very indistinct. You see, the photos have faded at one end of the list, and the subject at the other.—Truth.

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AN UNKNOWN ROOM.

Sealed Up for Years in New York's Court House.

A room the existence of which was known to few, if any, present office holders, was discovered last week in the County Court House. It is the southeast corner, under the office of the Surrogate's clerks. It was tightly fastened, and, it is said, has not been opened for twelve to fifteen years. No one in the building had any control over the room or its contents, but on inquiry it was found that the room had been taken years ago for the deposit of records of the Comptroller's office. The inquiry was pursued until a key to the room was found filed away in the office of the Comptroller and the room was opened.

The dead air inside nearly knocked over the curious men who looked in, and the door was quickly shut up again. The hasty glance taken of the interior showed that it contained a lot of books and bundles of vouchers and such papers. It was the unwholesome odor that hung about the Surrogate's office, where nine clerks are employed in a small room, that led to the search which resulted in the discovery of the sealed apartment. It is thought that some of the waste pipes have sprung a leak in the room.

It is understood that this secret room is the only part of the building retained for the Comptroller after an effort on his part several years ago to secure quarters in the County Court house. The difficulty, as explained to the writer by Justice Van Brunt some time ago, arose through Comptroller Andrew H. Green insisting that he had the right to take possession of quarters in the County Court House under authority of the Commissioner of Public Works, in whose charge are the municipal buildings. The Comptroller was partly installed before the justices of the Supreme Court got into action. He wanted the lower floor on the west side of the building, chiefly the part now used as docket clerks' rooms.

"We told him," said the Justice, "that the State had subscribed something like \$200,000 for the building, and that the State would have something to say as to how the building was used. Mr. Green was told that he would be brought before us for contempt if he did not vacate, and he vacated."

The room now appears to show that the Judges were contented just a little. —New York Sun.

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FLASHES OF FUN.

OLEBATCH—The girls are not so pretty as they were twenty years ago. Miss Porte—Well, neither are you.

HE—I envy the man who sang the tenor solo. She—Why, I thought he had a very poor voice. He—So did I. But just think of his nerve!

AN EASTERN EDITOR SAYS: "Our women are accused of being fond of whistling. Well, so be it. What is more lovely than tulips well blown?"

OFFICE BOY—There's a man outside, sir, says won't you please give him 10 cents for a bed? Slobson—Tell him to bring it in and I'll take a look at it.

FIRST MAID—Mr. Spoony has had a miraculous escape. Second Maid—How? First Maid—He died upon the eve of his wedding day.—Toledo Bee.

THE WIFE—What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John! The Husband—Yes; he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake.—Tid-Bits.

HE—They say iron enters largely into the composition of the human system. She—I suppose that is the reason a man loses his temper when he gets hot.

THE BRIGHT YOUNGSTER—Mamma, if I am good will I go to heaven? Mamma—Yes, dear. The Bright Youngster—How'll I get back?—Cincinnati Tri-bune.

"JOHN, IF YOU DON'T QUIT REFERRING TO ME AS 'THE OLD WOMAN' I'LL MAKE YOU SORRY FOR IT." "What will you do, dear?" "I'll be a new woman." —Indianapolis Journal.

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THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

"I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spilling,
And spilling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

"I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

"I feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
O the little hands so skillful,
And the child-mind choked with weeds;
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

"No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle,
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream, always;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The Silver King.

There stood in Berkshire, far out
Upon a quiet country road, a little inn,
Which the wood sign swinging at the
door declared to be known as "The
Magpie's Nest."

It had been thus named because of
the number of magpies in the neigh-
borhood. And straight before the
door stood an oak-tree, a century-old,
among whose uppermost branches,
year in and year out, always hung a
magpie's nest, to which the country
people believed that the same old
magpie returned regularly.

No very elegant entertainment was
offered at the "Magpie's Nest" for
either man or beast; but its patrons
thought the fare good; and then it was
served to them by the most charming,
rosy-cheeked little maid, who wore a
cap with bright ribbons, and had a
waist that could have been spanned
by two hands—a well-behaved little
maid, also, who was known by the
rector of the parish church to have
been the best girl in his Sunday
school.

So, though she was a poor orphan,
and had only her little meed of wages,
Betty might have married many a
stout farmer. However, she refused
them all, and kept on with her duties
at the "Magpie's Nest" until the son of
her master, coming home from India,
where he had served as a soldier for
several years, fell in love with her,
and offered her his hand and heart.
Betty did not prove unkind. The inn-
keeping father was willing enough to
secure his handy Betty for a perma-
nent assistant, and amid the chattering
of the magpies Betty and John ex-
changed their vows under the nest-
hung oak-tree one bright afternoon;
and John put upon her finger a thick
silver ring, which he had obtained
abroad, perhaps by purchase, perhaps
by gift, perhaps as soldiers obtain
many things in the time of war.

It was not a costly gift—to our eyes
it would not be a beautiful one—but
Betty valued it highly. She kept it
polished to perfection, and wore it
with great pride on high days and
holidays; but though she loved John,
and looked forward to her wedding-
day with joy, she would not alter the
bright, coquettish manner which had
always belonged to her. She joked
with the farmers, flung them back
repartee for repartee, and even gave
those bright glances which John,
the soldier, thought should be only
given to himself. So John grew jeal-
ous, and, being a moody sort of man,
said nothing about it.

It never entered Betty's mind that
the very manner which had once en-
chanted John should now offend him;
and she herself grew angry with her
lover for his scowls and sulks.

Therefore, when a young French-
man, from Marseilles, black-eyed,
black-haired, and polite in his man-
ners, as Frenchmen usually are,
chanced, in the course of a business
journey, to stop at the "Magpie's
Nest," she felt that he really would be
a fine example for surly John Leaf,
and was amiable to him to a degree
that might have made a less jealous
man angry. Then, indeed, John Leaf
spoke out, and Betty discovered the
secret of his ill-temper.

Her pride being flattered thereby,
she forgave him, and retired on Sat-
urday night with the firm intention of
winning back John's smiles on the
morrow, her holiday, when she would
go to church in her best attire and
charm his heart from him over again,
as he walked by her side. What woman
ever had any design on a man's
heart, ever desired to win from him
any favor or any gift, that she did not
betray her of all her fiery? Before
Betty slept she took from her trunk
her Scotch plaid dress, her fringed
shawl, her blue-ribboned cap, her Sun-
day shoes, and her silver ring, and
having given the latter an extra pol-
ish laid them where they would meet
her eyes the first thing next morning.

John Leaf, sulking in his room un-
der the garret eaves, had no thought
of this. Those slow natures do not
forget and forgive in a hurry—any
more than they do anything else.

The morning sun, shining brightly
against the inn's walls, aroused Betty
with his first rays. She rubbed her
eyes, opened them, put her little feet
out upon the floor, knelt down, and
said her simple prayer, and then flew
to the glass. It was only a crooked
thing, with a flaw in it, and a rough
oaken frame, but sufficient to make
her happy. She braided her hair, put
on her cap, buttoned her dress, tied
about her throat the gay neck-ribbon,
laced her shoes geometrically, and then
looked for her ring. It was gone!

She knew the very spot upon the
red heart-shaped pin-cushion into
which she had thrust the needle over
which the silver ring had been hung.
There stuck the needle still. It was
below the window-sill, on a little
table; it could not have rolled out; but
it was not in the room. She looked out

her dress, her shawl, her bed-clothes.
She swept the floor. It was gone. That
was the end of it.

Betty sat down and wept bitterly.
All the country people of the day were
superstitious. The ring had disap-
peared in a most mysterious way, for
her door was bolted, and her window
high from the ground, and she firmly
believed that the loss portended some
great evil.

Meanwhile at the bar of the inn a
little scene was going on. The
Frenchman had asked for a glass of
ale, and John, who was always tapster
on Sunday mornings, had drawn it for
him, when, as their hands met in the
act, he saw upon the little finger of
his customer a thick silver ring, the
very counterpart of that which he
had given to his Betty.

"You've a pretty ring, monsieur,"
he said, with a sort of catching of the
breath. "May I ask where you got it?"

"Ah, yes, certainly," said the
Frenchman. "One does not boast, but
a very pretty girl gave me that. Yes,
and a kiss also."

John turned as pale as any florid
face could turn. He made no answer,
but marched straight out of the room
and into Betty's kitchen.

She stood near the door in her hol-
iday dress, with her white cotton gloves
on. The magpies were chattering
overhead, and afar the church bells
were ringing.

"You are not going to church with
me, John?" she asked, softly, with a
smile.

"That depends," said John Leaf.
Then he walked straight up to her,
and looked into her honest eyes.

"You don't look like a cheat," he
said; "but who knows a woman? Take
off your gloves, Betty."

She obeyed.

"Where's your ring?" he asked.

Betty burst into tears.

"It's lost, John," she said. "I can
find it nowhere."

"You haven't looked on monsieur's
finger, then?" said John. "You poor
fool, to give it to him, and think I
shouldn't know it!"

"Oh, I'll swear I never did," sobbed
Betty. "I give your ring to anyone
else! Why, John?"

But he pushed her from him with
his rough hand, and would hear no
words from her; and the next day he
left the inn, and enlisted once more,
and was sent away again to India. And
Betty left the inn alone, and took ser-
vice with a farmer's wife close by;
and whatever the magpies chattered about,
it was no more of the love-making
that they heard when John and Betty
sat together beneath the old oak-tree.

Five years went by. At last John re-
ceived a letter from England, telling
him that his father was dead, and had
left all his little possessions to his only
son.

John Leaf's fighting days were over,
in any case, and he was on the in-
valid for life. He fought as desperate
men do; had been commended and pro-
moted, and had some medals and rib-
bons to show and boast of as compensa-
tion for a wooden leg. So he went
home again, and settled down as prop-
rietor of the "Magpie's Nest," and
was a sort of hero among the neigh-
bors; but he was very lonely. Men do
not quite forget in five years. He
could still see Betty's buxom form
flitting about the kitchen in imagina-
tion; and when the magpies chattered
in their nests he could fancy that he
sat with her under the oak branches.
Then he grew wroth with the magpies,
who seemed to mock him, and ordered
his post-boy to tear the nest down.

In vain the boy pleaded for the
birds. In vain he declared that, even
if the new nests went, the old one in
the topmost branches should be left
"for luck."

"If the old magpies built that built
that it goes they'll peck some one's
eyes out in the night-time," said the
boy. "It's been known to be done
often."

But John Leaf, the soldier, had cast
away all his superstition.

"I'll have those magpies chattering
about my ears no more," he said. "Up
and leave not a nest of them all. Some
of the noisy rascals will take posses-
sion of that old rag if it is left hang-
ing."

So the boy obeyed. He planted a
ladder against the tree, and then
swung out upon the branches. There
was a grievous noise; and doubtless to
this day old magpies tell their children
of that massacre of the innocents at
the great oak-tree. But there were
no birds to chatter and scream in that
great rag of a nest which the boy's
hands clutched at last. He came down
with the relic in his hand, and stood
before his master with a grin.

"Oh, master! may I have all I found
in the old nest?" he asked.

"If it is not a magpie's egg," said
John Leaf.

"It's better than that," said the lad.
"It's a silver ring."

"I'll see it," cried John Leaf, and
snatched it from his hand.

It was the ring with which he had
plighted his troth to Betty under the
oak; and he knew that the magpies
had stolen it, and that the Frenchman
wore one that resembled it.

The first thing that John did was to
call himself hard names: "A jealous fool!"
"A suspicious brute!" Heaven
knows what else. Then he melted, and
all by himself in the wood beyond the
house, shed tears, and vowed to find
Betty if she still lived on earth.

Where he went, of whom he inquired,
matters not. But one day when the
sun was setting in the west, he opened
a little cottage gate to which he had
been directed, and saw at her knitting,
under a vine-covered porch, his Betty,
not changed one single bit. And she?
She looked at him and did not know
him with his thin, sorrow face and his
wooden leg.

"What may you be wanting, sir?"
she asked.

And he said: "Betty!"

And she cried out: "Why, mercy, it's
John Leaf!"

Then he sat down on a bench close
by her side.

"You know I never had many words
to spend on anything, Betty," he said.
"I'll come to the point at once. I know
now that you were true, and no cheat,
and that you never gave my ring to
monsieur. I found it—or my lad did,
for I'm not very good at climbing now—
in the old magpie's nest in the oak-
tree."

"So the magpie stole it, eh?" said
Betty. "Well, they are strange birds.
I've heard they've taken spoons before
now."

"And so, Betty," said John, "if you'll
overlook the past and let bygones be
bygones I'll be a happy man."

"I owe you no grudge," said Betty;
"and bygones are bygones, John Leaf."
"But you'll let things be as they
were, Betty?" said John. "You'll be
my sweetheart again?"

She laughed.

"Don't you know?" she said. "Why,
look there!"

He looked. Through the gate came a
foreign-looking man, with gold rings
in his ears and a silver ring upon his
finger, who led by the hand a toddling
child.

"Why, it's Monsieur," said John.

"You see," said Betty, "I went to
him to ask him how he came by his
ring, and he proved it was none of
mine. It has a name and a date on it
that mine never had. And he was
kind to me and you had been cruel.
And so we have been married three
years—eh, Louis? And this is our
boy."

"I had better go home, I think," said
John Leaf. "One is always punished
for being a fool. But this is your ring.
Will you have it, Betty?"

"Pray keep it for your sweetheart,"
said Betty. "You'll find one soon, no
doubt."

But John Leaf never found one
again, and the silver ring found in the
old magpie's nest was buried with him
when he died.

An Indian in Congress.

"Remarkable progress has been
made among the Indian tribes in the
territory since I visited them six years
ago," remarked Congressman Charles
Curtis yesterday. Mr. Curtis visited
the Kansas, Osage and Pawnee Indians
for the purpose of securing informa-
tion that will be valuable to his com-
mittee in Congress—the House com-
mittee on Indian affairs—next winter.
Incidentally, he visited some of his
relatives in that country.

"The Indians," he said, "are learn-
ing to farm, though, of course, many
of them rent their farms to white men.
I found corn that will run as high as
sixty-five bushels to the acre on farms
cultivated by Indians or half-breeds."

"Those who rent their farms to
white men make good money. They
get \$2 an acre for the land cultivated,
and usually reserve part of their farms
for their own use."

"In general, I found conditions
among the Indians improving, and I
am glad of it."

As is well known in Kansas, Curtis
has Indian blood in his veins, and
takes a lively interest in improving
the conditions of the Indians generally.
He has an uncle and second cousin in
the Indian territory who are half-blood
Indians, and are famous ranchmen.
They are known as "Big Louis" and
"Little Louis." Both are Pawnees, an
old French family. "Big Louis" is a
brother of the congressman's mother,
and is a man of wealth and influence
among his people. "Little Louis" is a
cousin of "Big Louis." They are about
the same age, and when they were
boys one grew much faster than the
other, hence their designations, "Big"
and "Little." Finally "Big Louis"
stopped growing, but "Little Louis"
kept on, and now is the larger, and
weighs two hundred and sixty pounds,
while "Big Louis" needs an overcoat
to make him weigh full two hundred.
Mr. Curtis visited both. "Big Louis"
has a dancing pavilion, modeled after
one he saw at an eastern resort. Every
Friday night he gives a dance, and
hundreds of people attend it. He has
a lemonade and cigar stand in con-
nection with it, and entertains as well as
the best of the experts in this line.
—Kansas City Star.

Coon and Muskrat Fight.

Mr. J. H. Grimes caught a muskrat
in the freight office at the depot. Joe
Booth thought his pet coon could "do"
the muskrat, and in order to see which
was entitled to the belt the two were
placed in a slatted box-car, the coon
being favorite. They had hardly
touched the floor before they began
feinting and sizing each other up.
Finally the coon lit on to his opponent,
forced him to the corner, and it looked
like he would be a sure victor, and the
odds jumped to \$5 to \$1 in his favor.
But in round number two the muskrat
put on his fighting clothes, and a
coon before ever got such a whalloping.
His child-like screams led a number of
residents of the neighborhood who
didn't know what was going on to
believe that some mother was whip-
ping her baby at the depot. At the
first pass in the third set to the coon
ran up the slats to the top of the car
and refused to fight, while the muskrat
walked about the floor as if to say:
"Bring on two or three more just like
him."—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat.

Ohio's Champion Whittler.

Edward Weyls, a barber of 114 West
Mound street, claims to be the cham-
pion penknife whittler of the United
States, and his work as displayed in
several pieces of wood carving cer-
tainly stamps him as a genius in this
line, even if his title-honors are dis-
puted. Weyls uses nothing but a pen-
knife and out of blocks of wood he
molds figures and articles with the
artistic tact of a sculptor. He cuts
chains, scissors, wagons, locomotives,
machines and other articles and things
out of white pine with the rapidity of
a buzz-saw. All Mr. Weyls wants is
a block of pine, his jack-knife and a
seat on a store box, and he can execute
the most difficult and intricate pieces
of art. His shop is filled with master-
pieces, among the number being a
panel figure of Mark Hanna and the
facial expression caught by the artist
is wonderful.

Mr. Weyls will put his work on pub-
lic exhibition here in compliance with
the wishes of his friends.—Columbus
(Ohio) Dispatch.

The Color of Arctic Animals.

Nature is a very considerate and
provident protector to her children. In
winter many of the arctic animals be-
come perfectly white and can move
over the vast snow-fields with safety,
when if they retained their summer
color they would be an easy mark for
beasts and birds of prey, or the hun-
ter's rifle. The fox, squirrel, ermine
and other creatures of their class have
dark fur during the summer to corre-
spond with the rocks among which they
live.

Over 400 mining companies were
licensed to mine gold in the Rossland
region, British Columbia, last year.

RAISIN FIELDS.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IN THE VALLEYS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Vineyards Are Beautiful in Rich Vegetation—A Description of the Process of Picking and Drying the Fruit.

The raisin vineyards of California are now alive with toilers, and every day tons of the delicious fruit are on their way to market. It is in the land of the miracle that the raisin flourishes—a country that bears the most striking resemblance in climate, soil and scenery to Syria. It has the same cloudless sky, the same burning sun, the same rich volcanic soil, the same long, dry season. In fact, nearly every feature of the Holy Land is reproduced along the western base of the Sierra Nevada, in the foothills and valleys which are cut off by the coast range from the cool trade winds and the heavy fogs of the Pacific ocean.

In these great Californian valleys, where the sun burns like a ball of fire in a brazen sky from May to November, and mirage is a common occurrence, and the toiler in the vineyards of Fresno or Merced counties sees islands of feathery palms in broad cool lakes all along the horizon, while he is parched with thirst, within five minutes after he has drunk the heated water from his can-
teens.

Any tourist who visits California will find it worth his while if he journeys through the hot, dusty San Joaquin valley to stop over a day at Fresno and visit some of the great raisin vineyards near that city. The whole country is level as a billiard table; the roads are fine and hard, and along most of the highways are lines of eucalyptus and pepper trees, relieving the bareness of the country and furnishing a fine shade. The old established vineyards are superbly ornamented with hedges of fine shade trees, and the grounds about the houses contain many varieties of palms, rare shrubs, and flowers. All across the country he will see the shimmer of the irrigating canals, for Fresno has the most perfect and extensive irrigating system in the world, the water being brought from the rivers which flow down from the Sierra Nevada, in 2,000 miles of canals and 5,000 miles of lateral ditches. The big canals are generally twenty feet wide, and places which carry the water to each vineyard are from three to ten feet wide. The Muscat vines are cut down so that the main trunk of the vine is about sixteen inches high. From this lateral shoots run out, frequently ten or fifteen feet, thus covering the ground with foliage. Most of the bunches of grapes hang near the main trunk of the vine, and they are protected from the fierce sun by the leaves. They are large, amber-colored grapes, the bunches being frequently a foot long. The vineyard is cultivated regularly until the lateral shoots begin to show signs of maturing, but it is frequently picked in the middle of the month before picking begins. This is a labor that demands care and skill.

To make the best raisins it is indispensable that the bloom on the grape should not be injured by handling. The picker takes the bunch by the stem, and, with a sharp knife cuts it from the vine. Then, with scissors, he removes any defective berries and places the bunch carefully on the wooden tray by his side. This tray is of redwood, is about two feet long by three broad, and holds twenty-five pounds of grapes, which, when dried, will yield five pounds of raisins. When full the tray is left in the sun, and for ten days is not disturbed. This is done by two men, who place an empty tray over the full one and invert the lower. In this way the whole trayful of grapes is turned without handling.

In about two weeks the second process of drying is completed. The trays are then stacked in heaps, and as rapidly as possible the cured grapes are transferred to sweat-boxes, three feet long, two feet wide, and eight inches deep. In these the raisins pass through a necessary stage, which frees them from moisture and gives them thatroma which the lover of raisins enjoys as much as the taste. These sweat-boxes are taken to the packing house, where women and girls sort and arrange the raisins in the boxes which are sent to the stores.

In the packing a good deal of art is shown, for the raisins of the top layer are spread by hand so as to make them appear large and flat. Every process of raisin-making is clean, and even the packing-house itself has no ill-smelling refuse. The women and girls are all neatly dressed, and many of them do no work in the year except in raisin-packing time. They work by the piece, the average hand making \$1.25 a day and the most expert \$2 a day.

Some of the big raisin vineyards of Fresno county are grand places, for no care or expense has been spared to make the surroundings beautiful. On the Barton and Elsen farms are noble hedges of eucalyptus and cedars, which make superb avenues; while the Butler and Forsythe vineyards are noteworthy for the finely ornamented grounds which surround the houses.

—Detroit Free Press.

WESTERN FARM LABORERS.

'Birds of Passage' Who Work in the Big Wheat Fields.

There is a season between May and July, during which the army of "hands" who work on these North Dakota wheat-farms wait for the crops to ripen. In fact, except the half score of men who are regularly employed upon each place, all the men who are engaged upon the big farms—in ploughing season, at seeding time, during harvest, and when the season for threshing comes—the men who do the most important work—are transient laborers. Frequently they are birds of passage, whose faces are familiar to the foremen, but whose homes may be a thousand miles away. Men of this character are not "holoes"—yet now and then a tramp does "rest" from his loved employ and work with the "harvest hands." A majority of the laborers come from the South in harvest-time. These men are regular harvesters, who begin with the early June harvest in Oklahoma; working northward until the season closes in the Red River country. Men of this class never pay railroad fare. Thou-

sands of them—perhaps fifteen men for every thousand acres in wheat—ride into the bonanza district on the "blind-baggage" on passenger trains. When they have leisure and a taste for scenery they jolt placidly across the continent homeward bound in what things of these workmen calls "side-door sleepers." Many of these workmen live in the larger towns in the Middle West—in St. Louis, in Omaha, in St. Paul, in Chicago, or in Milwaukee. And they bring home probably a million dollars in wages. They are steady, industrious men with no bad habits, and small ambitions. On the best farms there is no drinking, and card-playing is strictly prohibited. The foremen say that cards keep the men out of bed at night, and they have not their best strength to work during the day. There are no amusements on the farm, and at 9 o'clock the fatigue usually drives the men to bed.—William Allen White, in November Scribner.

JAPANESE LAWMAKERS.

How the Two Houses of Parliament Are Chosen.

The prominent part taken by Japan in the Hawaiian question and the frequent mention of the Japanese Parliament have given rise to much inquiry as to the composition of that body and the Japanese election methods.

The latter are fashioned after those of the United States in many respects—the preliminary caucuses and conventions being like those held in this country in most particulars.

The Japanese Parliament consists of a House of Representatives known as the Shing-in and a House of Peers known as the Mikoku-in. There are three hundred members in the lower house, who are elected for four years, and about two hundred members in the House of Peers whose term of office is seven years.

There is no positive number set for the membership of the upper house because there are many hereditary members, and their number may be augmented at any time by appointment at the hands of the Emperor. All marquises and dukes are members of the House of Peers by virtue of their titles; the members of the imperial household and imperial princes are also members of the House of Peers. Barons, counts and viscounts are eligible to election to the upper house, but none of these ranks may be represented by more than one-fifth of its total membership. In addition to these there are the various persons whom the Emperor rewards for distinguished services with a seat in the upper house.

Members of the lower house are all elected by popular vote. Every male of the age of twenty-five years who has lived one year or more in the district in which the election takes place may vote, provided he has paid at least 15 yen in direct taxes, exclusive of what he paid in local taxes. When the voter is thirty years old he is also eligible to membership in the lower house without any further qualification. But a man who already holds an office in the judiciary, police or correction department, who has an office in the imperial household or is in any way connected with the custom-house, may not become a candidate for the House of Representatives.

When members are elected they come together and elect three of their number as worthy of the place of presiding officer; from these three the Emperor selects the president and vice-president of the body.

The lists of voters are made up by officers of the various districts, and are completed on or before April 26. From that time until July 1, when the elections take place, much active campaign work is done. The nominations are made in the various counties or districts, and on election day the chief officer or the county takes charge of the voting in his district. The voting places are all in the Municipal Building, and are open on election day from 1 a. m. until 4 p. m. The voter presents himself at the inspector's desk, on which the ballot-boxes are placed, and, after writing his name, and opposite that the name of the person for whom he desires to vote, on a book kept for that purpose, he deposits his ballot. In cases where a voter cannot write, an officer may write for him, but the election books must show that such help had been extended to the voter.

Outside the building there are many men who yell and cheer for their candidate and button-hole the voters as they come to the voting-places, and act in many respects like the crowd around a rural American election place. Those who compose the outside cheering and electioneering crowds are for the most part young men from the schools and colleges, and their influence with the voters is anxiously sought by the candidates.

After the polls are closed the county officers take charge of the boxes and place them under lock and key in the Municipal Building, where they remain until the next morning, when they are opened and examined by a Board of Inspectors, on whose report the candidates are declared elected.

The next general election will take place in July, 1906.—New York Tribune.

In Brookline, Mass., where, it seems, many local educational schemes take root, history is being taught by beginning with the town, Brookline, itself. A pamphlet has been prepared describing the town geographically, geologically, historically and governmentally. With this book as a guide the study is made inductive rather than deductive, the children having the chance to visit all the public and historical buildings in the town, etc. The pupil who learns what is in this little book will have at least the rudiments of local history, local geography, and local government. He will gain clearer ideas of the relation of things and men around him to the State and nation, and of the relation of present conditions to those that are past.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

PLEASURE AND DUTY.

Curved is the line of beauty,
Straight is the line of duty;
Walk by the last, and thou shalt see
The other ever follow thee.

As step by step the hill we mount,
As one by one we learn to count,
So, word by word, we learn to spell,
And, line by line, to reading well.

MEXICAN CHILDREN.

In Mexico a group of lads from seven to twelve will meet and each boy decorously lift his hat, and salutations of extreme courtesy will be exchanged, and then comes the boyish chatter, the run and the laughter, the game as anywhere. Boys in Mexico also treat their elders with much respect. An old man or woman is not the butt of the youth of Mexico; rather for the old people are reserved the shadiest seats under the trees in the park. A Mexican boy or girl, on entering a room, walks around among the company shaking hands with all, and on leaving the room does the same. Urbanity is taught in the public schools, as arithmetic is in this country. There is no one jostled on the street; the best seat in a horse car is promptly given up to the ladies, who never fail to gracefully acknowledge the favor. I have never seen a Mexican gentleman fail to give his seat to a woman, whether she was richly or poorly dressed.

A GREAT GRAY OWL.

"Speaking of owls reminds me of a very funny incident," remarked Uncle Nat. "One of our neighbors shot a great gray owl, wounding it slightly in the wing. He gave it to me, and it was permitted to roost loose in the doorway. In the middle of the day the owl had a habit of standing in the path leading from the stable to the front door of the log cabin. Apparently he could not see anything. When the dog ran against him he would jump straight up and strike out with his claws, and it was no joke when he closed down on anything with them.

Pack-peddlers had been more numerous than usual and were persistent and tiresome. One day a pack-peddler crossed the stile and started up the path for the door. If he saw the great gray owl at all he paid no attention, but walked into him. I saw the big bird jump and strike out with its powerful claws, clinching the peddler's legs just above the knees. I never expect to hear such another yell as that peddler gave. The owl held on and the peddler rushed to the stile, yelling at every step. Presently the owl let loose and stood still in the path blinking slowly with his great staring eyes. I need hardly tell you that we never saw that peddler afterward.

HOUSE BUILT IN A TREE.

Years ago a Louisiana planter, only named Wildeson, went to establish himself on the Rama river in Nicaragua, where he raises bananas and rubber trees with profit. A Mr. Drew, who visited him on business, describes for a southern paper his three-story house as literally built in a tree—a sturdy eboe tree—sixty-three feet from the ground.

To get up and down between the ground and the house an elevator is used, so constructed with block and tackle that the person using it raises himself or controls his descent by means of a rope.

There is also a chicken house suspended from a limb into which the poultry is collected at night. After a day of free picking and strolling the feathered bipeds come of themselves to be raised to their roost.

A Good Snake Story goes with the rest. Mr. Drew says: "A thing that struck me curiously was the sight of a twelve-foot boa constrictor gliding about on the ground at the foot of the tree, climbing over the roofs of the laborers' cabins, even entering them, and in general making himself perfectly at home on the plantation.

"Nobody'd think of harming him," said the old man to me when I spoke to him about the big snake. "He's perfectly harmless to any one, and he keeps the place clear of mice and moles that eat the roots of my young banana and chocolate trees. Eat chickens! Never knew him to do such a thing. Still, while they're little, I don't put temptation in his way, but keep them in a snake-tight coop of wire netting."

WANDERERS OF THE SEA.

Nearly all of the old-time pirates have disappeared from the seas, but there are yet many ocean marauders that are almost as much dreaded as these outlaws of the black flag. Oftentimes when a ship goes down at sea it is deserted by its crew and left at the mercy of the waves. If it is a wooden ship and turns over in just the proper way or falls to fill entirely, it will sometimes float for years, the sport of every storm. It is then known as a derelict; and every seaman fears it, for should he steer his craft into it on some dark night it might stave a hole in his prow, and derelict and ship go down together. There is no chart that can place these wanderers, no telling just where they may be, and they are therefore doubly dangerous. Oftentimes a derelict will remain wandering about the ocean for many years. It will get into the gulf stream and be swept across the Atlantic, and up to the coast of England; then it will sweep down the shores of Europe in the vast ocean eddy, recross the Atlantic and go northward again in the gulf stream. Every mariner that sights it reports to the naval authorities and it is marked on the monthly charts so that ship captains may look out for it. Sometimes, if it is a big derelict, a gunboat is sent out on a chase to look for it, and if it is found the sailors charge it with dynamite and it is blown off the face of the seas forever.

Only last week an American vessel making the port of Bristol, England, reported the wreck of the British steamer Furber, which is drifting as a derelict across the Atlantic, and an English warship will no doubt be sent to blow it up.

ELISE'S POPPIES.

Elsie is very fond of her Cousin Charlotte. She thinks no other young lady in town, or perhaps in the world, is so pretty, or wears such pretty

clothes, and wishes she might grow up exactly like her and have the same kind of things. Two summers ago Cousin Charlotte had a hat which Elsie considered quite the most charming bit of millinery she had ever seen.

It was made of lace, straw and scarlet poppies, and went by the name of "the Paris hat," because Cousin Charlotte, who was abroad the year before, had bought it at a shop called the Magasin du Louvre, in the famous city where the fashions are created.

Elsie knows a good deal about the shop, and something also about the palace of the Louvre, opposite which it stands, for her pretty cousin is very obliging and never seems to tire of answering questions and telling stories.

Last spring Cousin Charlotte decided that "the Paris hat" was too shabby for another season's wear, so she ripped it to pieces and gave the poppies to Elsie for her dolls' bonnets.

They had been beautiful poppies, made of the finest and softest silk, and looked as if they had just been gathered in some sunny French garden. Elsie thought they were beautiful still, though they were a trifle drooping and dusty.

She took them to her room and began to gently shake and brush the dust from them. But all at once, as she was admiring them and planning how she should use them, something put an idea into her head so fascinating that it drove the dolls' hats and everything else quite out of her mind.

An hour later Fred and Percy, coming down the garden, found Elsie, very warm and rosy, working over a flowerbed.

"Hello!" cried Percy. "What's up?"

Elsie is not very fond of gardening, so the boys were naturally surprised to find her grubbing away so busily.

"What are you doing, Miss Muffet?" asked Fred, coming nearer.

Elsie stood up, flushed and panting. "I'm doing now," she said; "but I've been planting some seeds."

"What kind?"

"Poppies, seeds!" Where did you get them?" said Percy, who thought he knew all about the garden stores and had seen no poppy-seeds among them.

"I got them out of the poppies that used to be on Cousin Charlotte's Paris hat," Elsie looked tranquilly at the boys, who burst into a shout of laughter.

"Why, you dear little goose, they won't come up," said Fred.

"Why not?"

"Because the seeds of artificial flowers can't grow."

"I'm going to see if they won't," said Elsie.

The boys went off together laughing. Seven years old, and not to know that seeds from artificial flowers wouldn't come up! But perhaps you wouldn't expect anything better from a girl.

Elsie did not seem to mind being laughed at, and went on watering and tending her seeds.

Mamma tried to explain to her that it was of no use, and offered to buy her some poppy-seeds at the florist's, but Elsie refused them. She wanted to see if these would not grow.

She was so diligent and persevering that the rest of the family began to pity her.

"Poor little thing!" said Cousin Charlotte. "It's too bad for her to be so disappointed. I'll get some real seeds and plant them when she is asleep, and she need never know the difference."

But mamma said "no." She thought the disappointment would be better for her little girl, though she, too, was sorry for her.

Several more days went by, and then one morning Elsie started to the house and announcing excitedly that her seeds had begun to come up.

Of course no one could quite believe it.

"Weeds," said Fred, with a superior air. "What a baby it is!"

But the supposed weeds soon proved to be indeed a row of undeniable young poppy-plants, and then it was Elsie's turn to exult.

"I was almost sure they would come up," she said; "for I saw they were real seeds, even if they were stuck in some artificial flowers. Perhaps you couldn't expect a boy to think of that," she added, pointedly, and then she begged Fred and promised him the first flower that came out.

Elsie had plenty of red poppies that summer, and this year the grandchildren of the Paris poppies are nodding their bright heads in her garden as if quite proud of their French descent.—Youth's Companion.

Facts Briefly Given.

Telephones were invented in 1871.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

Envelopes were first used 1830.

Iron horse shoes were made in 481.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Light moves 102,000 miles per second.

Watches were first constructed in 1470.

The Chinese invented paper in 170 B. C.

The first Atlantic cable was operated in 1858.

The first lucifer match was made in 1820.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

Sound moves at the rate of 743 miles an hour.

The first steamer crossed the Atlantic in 1819.

The pianoforte was invented in Italy about 1710.

Storm clouds move at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour.

Indestructible Rubber.

The most reliable of the methods recently introduced to prevent the breaking or crumbling of rubber consists in the occasional immersion of the rubber articles in a 3 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Rubber tubing thus treated remains in excellent condition for a long time. Even rubber bands given an occasional carbolic acid bath are practically indestructible.

Some of the consular offices of the United States have been held by the same men for 20 years, and Mr. Harneg has been consul in Syria for 25 years.